

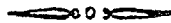


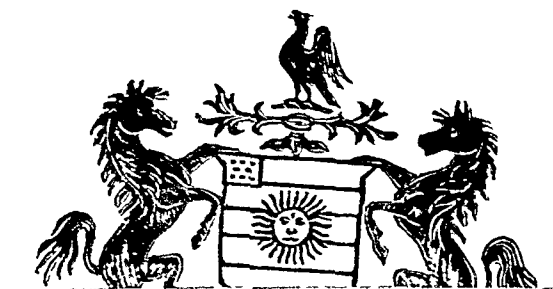
ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

OF THE

IDAR STATE.

For the Year 1934—35





RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
STATE LABEL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

OF THE

IDAR STATE.

For the Year 1934—35

(1-10-34 to 30-9-1935.)



To,
His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Maharajaji
Shree Himmat Singhji Saheb Bahadur,

Maharaja of Idar.

May it please Your Highness,

I beg to submit the following report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1934—35, covering the period of 12 months from 1st October 1934 to 30th September 1935.

I beg to remain

Your Highness' most obedient Servant

HIMATNAGAR.

20th April 1936

} 
DEWAN. IDAR STATE.

CONTENTS.

	Paras.	Pages.
CHAPTER. I GENERAL AND POLITICAL,	1-28A	1-10
Position 	1	1
Area, extent & Population 	2	1
Political Division 	3	1
Physical Features 	4	2
Railway line 	5	3
Historical places of intrest 	7	3
History 	8-10	4-5
Heir Apparent 	11	5
His Highness' movements 	12	6
Domestic events 	13	6
Their Majesty's Silver Jubilee 	15-17	6-8
His Highness' Birthday 	18-22	8-9
General Administration 	23-27	9-10
Distinguished Visitors 	28	10
Political relation 	28A	10
CHAPTER II, LAND REVENUE.	29-74	10-28
Personnel 	29	11
Revenue Division 	30	11
State villages-khal-a, Co-shared and Alienated 	31-32	11-12
Area of cultrable and unculturable lands 	33-38	12-13

Land Revenue demands and recoveries	...	39	14
Arrears & remissions	...	40	14—15
Mahal Sub—Treasuries	...	41	15
Coercive measures	...	42	15
Arrears of loans and advances	...	43	15
New wells	...	44	16
Irrigation	...	45	16
Barkhali lands	...	46	16—17
Settlement, with Talukas of the old Mahi-kantha Agency	...	47	17
Survey settlement	...	48—49	17—18
Revision assessment	...	50	18
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT Personnel	...	51	18
Customs Revenue	...	52	18—19
Reasons for increase & decrease	...	53	19—20
Vancharai	...	54	20
Customs outposts	...	55	20—22
Remissions of the Customs duty	...	56	22
Exports and imports	...	57	22
Periodical fairs	...	58	22
EXCISE—Personnel	...	59	23
Sources of Excise	...	59	23
Central Distillery	...	60	23
The Number of shops	...	61	23
Foreign liquor	...	62	23
Income	...	63	23
Excise Staff	...	64	23
Opium, Ganja, Bhang and Charas	...	65	24
Selling price of opium etc, seers of 40 tolas	...	66	25

Expenditure	...	...	67	25
Quantities of opium etc.	...	...	68	25—26
Places from which Opium purchased	...	...	69	26
Total expenditure	...	...	70	26
Salt	...	...	71	26
Attached Estates	...	...	72—74	27—28

CHAPTER III	PROTECTION	75—153	28—53
-------------	------------	--------	-------

Judicial Machinery	...	...	75	28
Acts and Enactments	...	...	76	28
High Court	...	...	77	28—29
Number of Courts	...	...	78	29
Stipendiary & Honourary magistrates	...	...	79	29
Number of cases and offenders	...	...	80	29
Disposal of cases	...	...	81—82	30
Sessions work	...	...	83—85	30
Mahekma khas Appeals	...	...	86	30—31
Civil Courts	...	...	87	31
Number of suits	...	...	88—90	31
Disposal of suits	...	...	91	32
Execution Proceeding	...	...	92	32
Appeals disposed of by the High Court	...	...	93	32
Disposal of Appeals by Sar Nyayadhish	...	...	94	32
Civil Political Suits	...	...	95—96	33
Details of original work done	...	...	97	33
Mulki Political Appeals				
Revision & Misc. appeals	...	...	98	34
Pleaders	...	...	99	34

Income and Expenditure	...	...	100	35
MILITARY--organisation	...	...	101	35
Strength	...	...	102	35--36
Arms	...	...	103	36
Courses of instructions	...	...	104	36--39
Inspection	...	...	105	39--42
Cost	...	...	106	42
POLICE--Personnel	...	...	107	42
Gradation of officers	...	...	108	42
Proclaimed Offenders and absconders	...	...	109	42
Action of Police in dealing with offences under the Excise Abkari act, etc.,	...	...	110	43
Criminal classes and influx of suspicious persons	...	...	111	43
Escapes and re-captures	...	...	112	43
Health	...	...	113	43
Education	...	...	114	44
Drill and musketry	...	...	115	44
Village Police	...	...	116	44
Inspection of Police stations and outposts	...	...	117	45
Motor Vehicle Cases and Income	...	...	118	45
Police cases	...	...	119	45--47
Expenditure	...	...	120	47
Rewards and good service tickets	...	...	121	47
Punishment	...	...	122	48
Vacancy	...	...	123	48
Casualties, resignations, deaths and deserters	...	...	124	48
Enlistment	...	...	125	48

Dress and clothing	...	...	126	48
Displine	...	...	127	48
Peace and order	...	...	128	48
Civil disobedience movement	...	...	129	48
Agitation	...	...	130	49
Action of Police in respect of				
(bad Characters	...	...	131	49
Sanctioned Strength	...	...	132	49
Extradition	...	...	133—34	50
Prisons—personnel	...	...	135	50
Number of Jails	...	...	136	50
Earnings from convicts labour	...	...	137	50
Number of prisoners	...	...	138	50
The daily average attendance	...	...	139	51
Under-trial prisoners	...	...	140	51
Cost	...	...	141	51
Jail guard	...	...	142	51
Registration	...	...	143—147	51—52
Municipalities	...	...	148—152	52—53
Receipts and Cost	...	...	153	53
CHAPTER IV PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION			154—183	54—72
Rainfall	...	...	154—156	54—55
Concessions on account of frost	...	...	157	55—56
Wages and Labour	...	...	158—159	56—57
<i>Forest</i> Agricultural Department Personnel	...	...	159—160	57—58
Agricultural work	...	...	161	58
Agricultural Administrative	...	...	162—164	58
Agricultural Technical	...	...	165	58—59

Comparative trials of various crops	...	166	59—60
Propaganda work	...	167	60—63
Agricultural Education	...	168	63
Miscellaneous	...	169	63—64
Constant vegetable supply scheme	...	170	64
Shamlaji Fair	...	171	64
Achievements & further possibilities	...	172	64—65
Agricultural Central Committee, its Constitution etc.	...	173—176	65—68
Agriculture	...	177	68—70
Weaving	...	178	70—71
Oil Pressing	...	179	71
Tanning	...	180	71
Ginning & Pressing factories	...	181	71
Wooden toys manufacturing	...	182	71
Stone Quarrying	...	183	71—72
CHAPTER V. REVENUE & FINANCE.		184—193	72—74
Personnel	}		
Sub—Treasuries		184	72
Opening and closing balance	...	185	72
Outstandings of Advances and loans	...	186	73
Liabilities	...	187	73
Arrears of departmental revenues	...	188	73
Average receipts	...	189	73
Audit	...	190	73
Advantage of independent Audit	...	191	73
Receipts	...	192	74
Expenditure	...	193	74

CHAPTER VI.	PUBLIC WORKS.	194-199	74—76
Personnel	...	194	74
Total Expenditure	...	195	74—75
New works and Repairs to Buildings and Roads	...	196-197	75—76
Electrification scheme	...	198	76
Rajput Boarding & Industrial & Vocational School	...	199	76

CHAPTER VII.	MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.	200-216	76—81
Personnel	...	200	76
Temperature	...	201	76—77
Rainfall	...	202	77
Public Health	...	203	77
Number of Medical Institutions	...	204	78
Staff	...	205	78—79
Expenditure	...	206	79
Number of Patients treated	...	207	79
Surgical operations	...	208	79
Snake Bite	...	209	79—80
Hydrophobia	...	210	80
Post Mortem Examination	...	211	80
Vital Statistics	...	212	80—81
Sanitation	...	213	81
Vaccination	...	214-215	81
Staff	...	...	...
Expenditure	...	216	81

CHAPTER VIII.	EDUCATION	217-278	82-107
Personnel	217	82
Number of Institutions	218	82
Sir Pratap High School Idar	219-220	82-83
Staff of the High School	221	83
Sir pratap English School, Himatnagar	222	84
Other Activities	223	84-85
Anglo Vernacular Schools	224	85
Girls' School	225	86
Other activities in the Girls Schools	226	86
Antyaj Schools	227	86
Primary education	228-229	86-87
Aided Institution	230	87-88
Total Students	231	88
Vernacular Final Examination	232	88
Training of Teachers	233	88-89
Agriculture	234	89
Scholarships	235	89-90
General Remarks	236	90-91
Primary Education	237	91
Secondary	238	91-92
Adult Education	239	92-93
Scout Rally	240	93
Agriculture Farms	241	93-94
Efficiency in teaching	242	94
Religious & moral Instrucations	243	94-95
Physical culture & games & medical examination	244	95

Visual instructions ...	...	...	245	95
Travelling Libraries	...	...	246	95
Industrial classes ...	...	...	247	96
Soap-making classes	...	...	248	96
School Committees	...	...	249	96
Visitors	...	...	250-251	96—97
No. of Kumars	...	...	252	97
Annual examinations	..	...	253	97
Total Expenditure ...	...	...	254	97

ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

Personnel	...	...	255	97
New Places visited	...	...	256-256-A	97—98
Saptanath	...	...	257	98
Khed-Chanderni	...	...	258	98—99
Derol	...	...	259	99
Vadali...	...	...	260	99-100
Vadiavir	...	...	261	100
Goral ...	...	...	262	100-101
Math Kasangadh	...	...	263	101
Kevan ...	...	...	264	101-102
Shamlaji	...	...	265	102
Devni-Mori	...	...	266	102
Modasa	...	...	267	103
Tintoi ...	...	...	268	103
Kundleshwar	...	...	269	103-104
Bhethali	...	...	270	104
Steps-well near Retoda	...	...	271	104
Conservation	...	...	272	105

Excavation	...	...	273	105-106
Inscriptions	...	...	274	106
Photographs	...	...	275	106
Museum	...	...	276	106
Library	...	...	277	106-107
Expenditure	...	...	278	107
CHAPTER IX CONCLUSION.			279-282	107-110
Brief Summary of the activities	...	...	279	107
(1) Seasons and finances	...	...	280	108
(2) Education	...	...	„	107-108
(3) Establishment of village Panchayet and co-operative Bank...	...	...	„	108-109
(4) Sir Pratap Hospital, Himatnagar	...	...	„	109
(5) Public Works	...	...	„	109
(6) Printing Press	...	...	„	109
Co-operation of the Heads of the Departments			282	109
Keen interest evinced by Political officers	...		282	110



ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

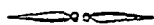
OF THE

IDAR STATE.

For the year 1934-35 ending 30th September 1935.



CHAPTER I



GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

1. The State of Idar popularly known as "Nani Marwar" is situated in the north-east of Gujarat, lying between
Position. $23^{\circ}-6'$ and $24^{\circ}-30'$ north latitude and $73^{\circ}-43'$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the States of Sirohi and Mewar, on the east by the State of Dungarpur and on the south and west by the British Districts of Ahmedabad and the territory of Baroda.

2. The extreme length and breadth of the State are 96 and 58 miles respectively. It has an area of 1669 square
Area, extent and population miles and a total population of 2,62660 souls which gives a density of 157 persons per square mile.

3. Idar is the largest and the only First Class State in the late
Political Division. Mahi Kantha Agency, a Political division of the Bombay Presidency, and ranks second among the

Indian State in that Presidency. Its Rular, the Maharaja, is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal. The State is in direct relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.

4. The country is interspersed with hills and rivers, principal of which are the Sabarmati, the Meshwo and the Watrak.

Physical Features. The soil is rich and fertile excepting the hilly tracts on the north and on the east. The soil is black cotton or light sandy. The average rainfall in the State is about 35 inches and the principal products are wheat, rapeseeds, Methi, Makai all sorts of pulse and oil seeds, sugarcane, and cotton, Mango, Mahura and Rayan trees grow in abundant quantity throughout the State.

Mr. C. S. Middlemiss' valuable contribution regarding the State (Memoir G. S. I Vol XLIV, Part 1) indicates that the State possesses several rich deposits of economical, useful minerals and building materials.

GARNET SAND—can be obtained in the bed of the Sai river and in many of the rivers. Mill stones, bones, and whet stones can be had in abundance.

HIMATNAGAR SAND STONE—is reported very favourably by Bombay architects and is superior for fine work to Porbandar stone. It can be very easily worked upon.

LIME STONE—of good quality can be obtained in Bhatali, crystalline lime stone Kalashar in south of Kathia north of Kander,

etc. Kankar and lime stone are found in abundance and are utilised for cement making. Brick clay is very abundant

CHINA CLAY (Kaolin) for the manufacture of pottery, cotton, cloth and paper is found at Eklara and other places along the Sabarmati river.

GRANITES of several kinds can be obtained in Idar, Salery Ro, Kalashar Parapata, Songa, etc. In well polished blocks, they have a pleasing aspect. They are suitable for heavy buildings, gateways etc.

STEATITE AND ASBESTOS—There is a vast deposit of Steatite between Devni Mori and Kunol and its amount is 20,00,000 tons. The quality is fair to good. There are also other localities where it can be found. Asbestos of good quality is also found in large quantity and can be obtained with the development of the Steatite deposit with which it is generally allied. The Idar deposits have got a very bright prospect if they are properly worked and developed.

5. The State is connected with a railway line from Ahmedabad which passes through 34 miles of Idar territory, Railway line. terminating at Khed Brahma which is noted for its celebrated temples of Ambaji and Brahmaji, the latter having the only largest idol of Brahma in the whole of India.

6. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture

7. There are celebrated Jain temples situated on Idar hills drawing Historical Jain pilgrims from nearly the whole of Gujarat. places of Khed Brahma and Shamlaji are among the principal interest. places of pilgrimage and they attract Hindoo pilgrims

from Gujarat and other parts, especially during the annual fairs.

8. The present State of Idar was founded in 1729 A. D. by the two brothers; Maharaja Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, Rathore Princes from Jodhpur, who acquired the territory by the valour of their arms and consolidated it. Since then the territory of Idar has, except for a very short time when it passed back in the hands of the Raos of Polo and Rehwars ultimately ending in the re-conquest by Maharaja Shiv Singh in 1741 A. D., continued under the sway of The Surya Vanshi (Solar Race) Rathore clan who had the proud privilege of being the direct descendants of the hero of the great epic Ramayan. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rastrik meaning country or Ruler. Rashtra was subsequently by general use crystallised into Rathore. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Ashoka as rulers of the Deccan. When the Deccan Kingdom broke up, it appears that they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj as their capital. From there their descendants migrated into Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In 1728 Anand Singh and Rai Singh, two brothers of the Raja of Jodhpur, accompanied by a few horsemen from Vano and Palanpur and the Kolles of Gorwada, established them-selves in Idar without much difficulty. The Rathore clan is said to be the last that effected a settlement in Gujarat by conquest Anand Singh was the first Maharaja of Idar.

9. The Infant son of Maharaja Kesari Singhji died shortly after birth and the line of direct male descendant having terminated, the right of the Gadi devolved on His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja

Lt. General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur G. C. B., C. C. S. I., G. C. V. O. LL. D., A. D. C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, the eldest surviving son of Maharaja Takhat Singhji. He succeeded to the Gadi in February 1902, and ruled for nine years. In May 1911, he abdicated to assume charge as Maharaja Regent at Jodhpur, consequent on the minority which followed the untimely demise of his nephew Maharaja Sardar Singhji of Jodhpur. He was succeeded by his adopted son His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Maharaja Lt. Colonel Sir Dowlat Singhji Bahadur who ruled for twenty years from 1911 to 1931. Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji breathed his last at Bombay on the 14th April 1931. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Shree Himmat Singhji Sahab then succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji.

10. His Highness was born at Jodhpur in 1899 A. D. and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed his Diploma Examination in the year 1916 and stood first among the successful candidates from all Chief's Colleges in India, winning the Viceroy's Medal. He accompanied His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of the King Emperor in London and served as a Page to His Imperial Majesty. He is an excellent sportsman and takes keen interest in almost all the manly games.

11. His Highness has two sons, The elder one Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji who is the Heir Apparent is at Heir Apparent. present 19 years of age. His Highness' younger son Maharaja Kumar Amar Singhji was born on 4-10-1919.

12. During the year under report, His Highness paid a short visit to Jamnagar in the month of March 1935. His Highness' Highness went to Delhi to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd March 1935 and returned on 27th March 1935. His Highness went on an European tour on 23rd June 1935 and returned on 6th October 1935. Besides these His Highness had occasional short trips to Bombay and Poona.

13. No domestic event occurred during the year under report.

14. One of the memorable events that took place during the year under report was the celebration of Their Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

A General Committee, with the Dewan Saheb Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna J. N. Bhandari as President, and 6 Taluka Committees were appointed consisting of officials and non officials who were entrusted with the work of celebrating the auspicious occasion in a befitting manner.

15. Principal items of the programme were as under.

(1) The State offices and schools to remain closed on 6th 7th and 18th May 1935.

(2) Sweets to be distributed in all the schools of the State in the morning of the 6th May 1935.

(3) Prayers to be offered in temples and Mosques for the long life of His Majesty the King Emperor George V.

(4) Show of Magic Lanterns and speeches suited to the occasion to be delivered at different centres in the State and big

schools.

(5) Public meetings to be held and short account narrating the benefits derived during 25 years beneficent rule of His Majesty to be read.

(6) Distribution of flags and photos of His Majesty the King Emperor George V.

(7) Sale of lucky bag tickets opened by the Honourable Sir Courtney Latimer Agent to the Governor General Western India States Agency at Rajkot.

(8) A fund to be collected for giving relief to the distressed people.

(9) All the State buildings and private houses to be illuminated on the 6th and 15th May 1935.

(10) Laying of the foundation stone ceremony of the Maternity Home and Zenana Hospital at Himatnagar by The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Ltairner Agent to the Governor General Western India States Agency on the 15th May 1935.

(11) Sports and Scout Rally at Himatnagar.

(12) Feeding of the poor.

(13) Salute of 31 guns to be fired in the morning of the 6th May 1935.

A sum of Rs. 55,000/- was subscribed to the Viceroy's fund of their Majesty's Silver Jubilee fund of which a sum of Rs. 50,000/- was allotted to the Maternity Hospital at Himatnagar.

The fund for the relief of the distressed amounted to Rs.

854-12-0/- which was remitted to the Honorary Secretary Silver Jubilee fund Western India States Agency Rajkot.

16. The whole programme of the celebrations and rejoicings of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesty's was gone through successfully and loyalty and devotion to the persons of His Majesty the King Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen Empress was expressed by the people spontaneously throughout the State.

17. On the 19th May 1935 a Durbar was held and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Idar State was pleased to distribute Silver Jubilee Medals received from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Bhayats, Sardars, Patawats, and Chief Officers of the State. In addition to these special Silver Jubilee souvenir Medals from the State were distributed to other officers and leading gentlemen of the State

18. The 37th Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur came off on Monday the 26th August 1935. His Highness' This auspicious day of celebrations began by the Birthday. booming of 15 saluting guns at sunrise which were followed by 37 more gunshots in honour of the 37th birthday of His Highness. A parade of the Sir Pratap Infantry was held at the polo ground. In the absence of His Highness, then in England, Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the Heir-Apparent, took the salute in the presence of State Bhayats, Sardars and Officers. Mirth and gaiety prevailed all round. Congratulatory message and Cables were despatched to His Highness in England by the public and officers. The town of Himatnagar appeared to be overcrowded by the great multitude of people from

various parts of the State who had come there to express joy and offer felicitations on this auspicious occasion.

19. At 12 noon the Puja ceremony was performed by Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji.

20. Besides observing the anniversary of the Birthday as Public Holiday, free kitchens were opened under special orders, for feeding the poor and the hungry at all the Talukas' Headquarters of the State, and sweets were distributed in all the State schools.

21. In the evening at 4 p. m. a grand Tea Party was held at the Bagicha Banglow which was attended by all the officers, State servants and the gentry.

22. In honour of the happy occasion, amnesty was granted to six prisoners and sentences of seven prisoners were reduced by one year each.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

23. His Highness is the source of all authority.

24. The administration of the State is conducted by the Dewan to whom papers from all departments are submitted for orders, which when passed, are communicated to the heads of various departments for execution as directed.

25. All appeals, whether Civil, Criminal or Civil Political are also heard by the Dewan.

26. The names and other particulars of the principal Officers of the State are given in Appendix 1.

27. The finance of the State is conducted in a regular system of Budget.

28. Among the guests who visited the State during the year under report were the following:—

No.	Name.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
1	His Highness Maharaja Shree Jam Saheb.	2—4—35	8—4—35
2	K. S. Rupsinghji of Jamnagar.	„	„
3	M. S. Summersinghji of Jamnagar.	„	„
4	K. S. Mohansinghji of Jamnagar.	„	„
5	Mr and Mrs Rushbrook William.	„	„
6	Military Advisor, Baroda.	6—12—34	8—12—34
7	K. S. Preamsinghji of Jodhpur.	2—4—35	8—4—55
8	Political Agent, Sadra division.	12-4-35 20-4-35 22-4-35 15-5-35 27-7-35	12-4-35 20-4-35 22-4-35 18-5-35 27-5-35
9	Honourable Sir Courtney Latimer, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India.	15-5-35	16-5-35
10	Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General.	„	„

28A. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and satisfactory during the year under report.

Political relations.

29. The charge of the department remained with Mr. Keshavlal O. Personnel. Joshi as Revenue Commissioner of the State throughout the year under report.

30. The State is divided into six Talukas or districts, each district being in charge of a Mamlatdar. Mamlatdar of Vadali was invested with 1st class magisterial powers along with revenue powers. Mamlatdars of three Talukas have one Circle Inspector each to help them in revenue work. Each district is sub-divided into groups, each group being in charge of a Talati, a village accountant. whose duty mainly consists of keeping of accounts and maintaining of certain forms. He has to do recovery work of revenue dues. Mamlatdar scrutinised the work of Talatis and is responsible for the proper administration of the districts under his charge. Again the Mamlatdars work under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner who is mainly responsible for the revenue administration of the State.

Revenue Divisions.

31. During the year of report, the number of Khalsa, Coshare'd and Jagiri villages remained the same as that of the preceding year viz. 370 Khalsa, 45 Co-shared and 534 Jagiri villages. The number of hamlets also remained the same as last year viz. 264.

Khalsa, Co-shared and Allienated

32. Two deserted villages were farmed out on certain stipulated

terms and a lump sum was fixed to be levied every year for a period of 10 years. These villages were to be made **Abad** by the farmers concerned. They were not populated during the year of report and hence they are not included in the number of populated villages.

33. The total areas of cultivable land in Khalsa and Co-shared

Area of cultivable and incultivable lands.	villages were acres 252993 and gunthas 5 and acres 39283 and gunthas 36 respectively of which acres 1,81,233 gunthas 15 in Khalsa and acres 32039 gunthas 25 in coshared villages were occupied leaving acres 71759 gunthas 30 and acres 7244 gunthas 11 respectively in Khalsa and coshared villages unoccupied during the year of report. Land lying fallow works out at 27 p c. The year under report and the year preceding were bad years as unprecedented frost had occurred and did considerable damage to the Ravi crops. Cotton was practically completely damaged and much land was relinquished by cultivators during the year of report and that of the preceding year.
--	---

34. All possible efforts are made to lease out fallow land and outside cultivators are induced to take up land and to settle in the State. Owing to two successive bad years outside cultivators did not take up much land as only nine families came and settled in the State during the year of report as against 17 last year. Almost all the land relinquished during the year was leased out again to the local cultivators and some more land over and above it was also leased out in spite of the bad year. The outside cultivators were mostly Patidars from Gujrat.

35. 57 Thakardas who were mostly poor and had no adequate

means of cultivation emigrated from the State limits to neighbouring States.

36. Land relinquished during the year of report was acres 9990 and gunthas 3 assessed at Rs. 15,910-10-6 as against acres 8934 and guntha 1 assessed at Rs. 13,965-9-0 while the land leased out was acres 10,197 gunthas 31 assessed at Rs. 15,923-9-0 as against acres 12,484 gunthas 38 assessed at Rs. 18,556-5-0 which fetched to the State Rs. 75,314-4-8 as Khed Hak as against Rs. 1,16,022-12-4.

37. Land retained by Kabulats of villages in which original assessment was introduced in lieu of share-in-kind system as well as revision settlement was acres 8097 gunthas 29 in Khalsa and acres 526 gunthas 21 in coshared villages assessed at Rs. 9,969-6-0 during the year under report.

38. There was a steady influx of Gujrat Patidars from Charotar who are taking up cultivable State land lying fallow and establishing themselves in the State as permanent settlers. This is no small gain to the State. They are experienced cultivators and their method of cultivation and means of cultivation are far advanced. Original settlers are very backward and their implements of cultivation are old and antiquated and their method of cultivation is far below the improved method of cultivation. Again new comers when advised by the Agricultural Department easily take up new ideas and introduce improvements as suggested as most of them are literate cultivators.

Old settlers imitate these new comers in good many things and the propaganda work is thereby made easy.

39. Land revenue demands of the State amounted to Rs.

Land Revenue 6,63 679-8-8 as against Rs. 6,91,137-11-1 last
Demand and year and the recoveries made amounted to Rs.
Recoveries. 5,77,615-0-2 as against Rs. 5,77,651-9-3 last year.

The arrears last year amounted to Rs. 1,13,486-1-10 which during the year of report amounted to Rs. 116,064-8-6. The large amount of arrears was due to heavy frost which did immense damage to the Ravi crops and situation demanded suspensions as the cultivators were in a helpless condition and had to be saved by the State. The large arrears mostly consisted of Kheh Hak Nazarana due from Patidars who had taken up large pieces of land as their cotton crops had entirely failed due to frost. It was thought necessary to give suspensions to some poor cultivators who could not pay their assesment to the State. By the fore thought and the timely help rendered by the State to the needy cultivators, the whole situation was saved from getting worse. This sort of help was quite essential as the new settlers had spent much time and money in preparing their new soil fit which was practically a Jungle, for sowing operations.

40. Arrears at the end of the year preceding amounted to
Rs. 2,24,976-13-11 to which the arrears of the year
Arrears and under report when added came to be Rs. 3,41,041-6-5
Remissions. out of which Rs. 19,350-15-10 were recovered
during the year of report and a sum of Rs. 1,404-7-2 was written off as bad debts which left at the end of the year Rs. 3,20,285-15-5 as arrears.

The reason why large arrears of the year under report as well as that of the preceding year remained has been explained

above.

The amount refunded during the year under report due to excess in recoveries in some cases was Rs. 552-14-3 as against Rs. 2236-0-8 last year.

41. The number of sub-treasuries in the State remained the same as last year viz. 6. The arrangement has secured punctuality in payment of bills of subordinate staff of various departments in the districts, and has ensured regularity in accounts.

Mahal Sub-Treasuries.

42. During the year of report 4758 notices had to be issued in case of defaulters as against 3753 last year. The issue of notices showed increase of 1005 due to the unsatisfactory condition of the year.

Coercive measures.

Coercive measures only in case of 189 had to be taken during the year of report as against 136 last year. This is a satisfactory indication that coercive measures had to be resorted to only in a very few and exceptional cases of default.

43. The amount of loan advances to cultivators with interest accrued due there-on was Rs. 12,119-9-10 and a sum of Rs. 1311-14-8 was advanced to the poor and needy cultivators during the year of report which brought the total to Rs. 13,431-8-0 of which Rs. 1361-0-0 were recovered leaving at the end of the year Rs. 12,069-13-3. Due to the heavy damage to the Ravi crops, recovery of the loan advances had to be suspended which accounts for small recoveries.

Arrears and Loan advances.

44. Loan advances are freely given to cultivators for sinking New wells. new wells and for repairing old wells. During the year of report 9 wells were newly sunk as against 10 last year at a cost of Rs. 5,678-7-3 & 4004/- respectively.

The State has adopted a very liberal policy in giving advances to cultivators with a view to encourage them in sinking new wells and further concession is also granted viz 10 years, exemption from water tax if the cultivators sink new wells and three to five years exemption in case the old wells are repaired and pucca built. Every year an addition is made to the number of existing wells. To have a well for each cultivator is an insurance against famine or bad years to protect his family and his cattle.

45. There is a vast field for developing agriculture in the State Irrigation. as there are many big rivers with peraminal flow whose water is drained off to the other big rivers or to the sea. These rivers can be bunded up and the water can be utilised for irrigation purposes. Much land at present lying Padtar can be brought under plough if the cultivators get water facilities for irrigation of their crops. Simply on account on absence of water facilities, on the banks of some of the big rivers much land has been afforested and no return in the form of income is derived by the State.

Several proposals for harnessing some big rivers by bunds and thereby using their water for irrigation purposes have already been submitted and they are under consideration.

46. Barkhali land resumed by the State during the year of report was acres 314 gunthas 18 assessed at Rs. 66-12-0 as against acres 3 gunthas 8 last year under alienation rules.

Barkhali land taken up by the State by fixing each commutation was acres 38 & gunthas 33 assessed at Rs. 94-0-0

47. The State is trying to settle amicably certain outstanding disputes regarding land boundary and Haks of some Talukas under the Sabar Kantha Agency pending with the State.

During the year of report the following cases were taken up:-

(1) Boundary dispute between Bhatkota and Bolundara.

(2) Fixing of Vanta land of Mohanpur in village Modhuka.

The first of these was amicably settled through the Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency. In the second case, resurvey of the Vanta land of Mohanpur in Modhuka was ordered by the Political Agent to be made by the Agency Surveyor in the presence of the representatives of the Idar State and Mohanpur. The case was pending decision at the end of the year.

48. Cash assessment system is in force in most of the villages of the State.

Survey Settlement. There were 289 Khalsa and 32 coshared villages in which cash assessment system was in force. During the year of report, cash assessment was introduced in 47 khalsa villages where there was share-in-kind system in vogue.

This brought the number of Khalsa villages in which cash assessment is in force to 306 and the number of coshared villages remained the same which still leave 84 Khalsa and 13 coshared villages where share-in-kind system prevails.

Original cash assessment was introduced in 10 Jagiri villages as against 5 last year.

49. There were 43 villages in which Ankdo (a lump sum) was levied at the end of the preceeding year to which 2 villages were added during the year of report. These two villages were deserted villages and were farmed out during the year.

50. The work of the Revision Settlement was also going on for the villages in which it was due during the year of report side by side along with the work of original settlement.

The Revision Settlement was introduced in 45 Khalsa villages, one coshared village and 5 Jagiri villages during the year of report as against 15 Khalsa and 2 coshared villages last year.

B.

CUSTOMS.

51. Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhandari, B. A., LL. B., remained in charge
Personnel. of the department throughout the year.

52. The following statement shows the figures of income during
Customs the year under report in respect of some of the
Revenue important items as compared with the preceding year.

Items.	Income of 1934—35	Income of 1933—34	Increase	Decrease
1. Jaggery.	16,519	15,705	814	—
2. Sugar.	11,624	11,090	534	—
3. Wheat.	11,541	7009	4532	—
4. Cotton.	14,983	36,343	—	21360
5. Cloth.	26,901	23,719	3182	—
6. Sesame	2363	5613	—	3250
7. Methi.	7492	8913	—	1421
8. Gram.	3420	3112	308	—
9 Rapeseed.	2243	2561	—	318
10. Charcoal.	16,737	8558	9179	—
11. Miscellaneous	1,48,488	1,42,065	6423	—
Total...	2,62,311	2,64,688	23,972	26,349

53 The above statement shows a net decrease of Rs. 2377/- only as compared with the preceding year. During the year under report, a very heavy frost was experienced for the second year in succession. It was much severer than that of the preceding year and resulted in almost total destruction of the cotton crops, which is the main item of export, and which under normal conditions would alone have fetched an income of Rupees one Lac.

But for this the year was good throughout and the income from

most of the other items was good. Among other items, the income from the export of charcoal has nearly been doubled as compared with the last year. Although the State is preserving the forests, most of the Jagirdars are giving out their forest for the manufacture of charcoal. The increase in other items was due to better crops both in quantity and quality, and better market during the year.

54. Vancharai is the grazing fee levied from people coming from outside to graze their cattle in the State limits. The Vancharai income from Vancharai amounts to Rs. 20,401/- as compared with Rs. 17,786/- of the last year showing an increase of Rs. 2605/- This increase is only due to the increase in the number of cattle brought into the State for grazing.

At the end of the year, this income is adjusted in the Hazur Treasury under the Revenue and Forest Department. It is only for the sake of convenience that the income is collected through the Customs Department at the different outposts.

55. There remained 88 outposts during the year under report.

The outposts are divided into ten groups called Customs outposts. Sahers, each Saher being under the charge of a Saher Karkun. These Sahers are again divided into

5 divisions, each division being put under an Inspector.

There is a relieving Nakadar with each Saher Karkun to relieve any Nakadar who goes on leave or otherwise to help the Saher Karkun in his work. Similarly there is a relieving Saher

Karkun in the office of the Customs Superintendent who does the relieving work. Besides the five District Inspectors, there is one Railway Customs Inspector who checks the income from the goods imported or exported through the railway, and particularly supervises the work of the Nakas at the Railway Stations. The Customs Duty is collected on articles of import and export by Nakadars at the different outposts who send the income through the Saher Karkuns to the Taluka sub-treasuries. The work of the Nakadar is checked and supervised by the Saher Karkuns. The work and accounts of the Saher Karkuns as well as of the Nakadars are again checked by the Inspector. All the accounts are finally audited by the audit department of the State.

Cases in contravention of the Customs Rules are sent for final orders to the office of the Customs Superintendent through the Saher Karkuns or Inspectors. An appeal lies to the Mahekma-khas against the orders of the Superintendent.

The number of Customs Cases detected during the year under report was 139 involving a sum of Rs. 532-7-3. The cases pending inquiry and disposal at the beginning of the year were 119 making a total of 258 cases. Out of these, 196 cases were decided leaving a balance of 62 cases. The fines recovered from the decided cases amount to Rs. 1165-5-0 adequate rewards were given to all the persons who detected or helped the detection of the cases.

The customs Superintendent also pays occasional surprise

visits to the outposts in order to check the working of the staff. During the year under report, 74 outposts and offices of 8 Saher Karkuns and 2 Inspectors were inspected by the Customs Superintendent.

56. Exemption from the Customs duty is granted on materials imported for the purpose of educational, charitable and religious institutions. The State Jagirdars are also exempted from payment of Customs Duty on all commodities imported for their personal use. Such exemption is only granted by the Mahekma Khas on application for that purpose made by the persons concerned.

Remission of Customs Duty as stated above during the year amounted to Rs. 2511-7-4 as against Rs. 2338-15-5 of the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 172-7-11.

57. The principal articles of Export during the year were maize, sesame, rapeseed, methi, tobacco, groundnuts, mahura flowers and seeds, ghee, gum, cotton and cotton seeds and charcoal where as the principal items of import were jaggery, Sugar, rice, yarn, cloth, salt, spices, scents, cocoanuts, iron, silver, gold, copper, brass, vessels, iron sheets, kerosene oil and petrol.

58. The Shamlaji and Khed Brahma Fairs were held as usual.

Both the Fairs were well attended and proved a real success. The income from the Khed Fair which lasted from 18-2-1935 to 11-3-35 under report was a record upto now. The Fair at Shamlaji lasted from 11-11-34 to 8-12-34.

Other sources of revenue.

EXCISE.

59. Mr. P. N. Raval held the charge of this Department through-
Personnel. out the year under report

The Excise revenue of the State is mainly derived from
Sources of the manufacture and sale of country liquor.
Excise.

60. The State owns a distillery at Idar and it was worked by
Central the Department for the whole year.
Distillery.

61. There are in all 225 Excise shops including the Galan Bha-
Number of this in Pal and Meghraj Pattas and Poshina Patta
Shops. of the State, which are given to the Licensees by
auction at the commencement of the year and the liquor of diffe-
rent strengths is sold at different fixed prices.

62. The license for foreign liquor has also been given to one
Foreign Ijardar for the year under report for Rs. 80-0-0
Liquor.

63. The income derived from the working of the Department
Income. was Rs 17,5,077-1-11 as compared with Rs. 169692-2-3
of the last year. It shows an increase of Rs. 5384/-

64. At present there are seven charges in the State viz:-
Khed—Brahma—Vadali, 2 Idar, 3 Himatnagar, 4
Excise Bhiloda, 5 Meghraj, 6 Sabalpur and 7 Bayad. Last
Staff. year there were five, and two more were increased

during the current year as it was necessary to check and control the illicit distillation.

The result of Excise cases detected is as under:—

No of cases sent up for trial.		Fines imposed.	
1933—34	1934—35	1933—34	1934—35
66	98	Rs. 4225-0-0	Rs. 5712-0-0

It shows an increase of 32 cases which goes on the share of two new charges.

65. The income derived from the working of the Opium Department composed of the sales of Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Opium during the year under report was as under:—

Item	1933—34	1934—35	Increase	Decrease
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Opium	20,697-5-9	24,689-15-9	3,992-12-0	...
Ganja, Bhang, Charas.	8,020-12-2	8,165-15-1	145-2-11	...
Miscellaneous	1,057-2-0	497-13-0	...	559-5-0
Total...	29,775-3-11	33,353-11-10	4,137-12-11	559-5-0

Net increase is Rs. 3,578-7-11.

Thus the total income of the working of the Excise Department during the year under report comes to Rs. 2,08,430-13-9 composed as follows:-

Excise Rs. 1,75,077-1-11

Opium Rs 33,353-11-10

Rs. 2,08,430-13-9

66. Opium was sold at Rs 37-8-0 per lb, throughout the year, Ganja was sold at Rs 20/- and Bhang at Rs. 3-2 per Selling price of opium, etc. seer of 40 Tolas. Charas at Rs. 25/- per seer of 40 tolas. There were 50 licensed shops for the sale of the above drugs as compared with 43 of the last year. It gives an increase of 7 shops during the year.

67. The expenditure incurred on the working of the opium branch was Rs. 1,597-7-0 as against Rs. 1,468-3-9 of Expenditure. the last year.

68. The comparative statement of sales of the drugs mentioned above is as under:-

Quantities of
Opium, etc.

Item	1933-34			1934-35		
	S	T.	Vals.	S.	T.	Vals.
Opium	510	16	8	594	35	0
Bhang	178	9	24	215	33	16
Ganja	212	18	8	247	25	8
Charas	209	0	20	187	25	26

The detection of opium cases.

No. of cases detected	Quantity of opium smuggled			Fine imposed		
	lb.	T.	Vals.	Rs.	as.	ps
1933—34 14	19	—5—	—21	1075	—0—	0
1934—35 12	3	—13—	—8	958	—4—	0

69 Opium required for consumption in the State is obtained from Government Depot at Sadra and Bhang, Charas and Ganja are obtained from Ahmednagar, is purchased. Bombay and Ahmedabad Government licensed vendors as suitable. No other drug is manufactured or grown in the State. Rebate of duty on Ganja, Bhang and Charas is given by Government to the State. The State supplies the above mentioned drugs to local licensed vendors and a fixed commission is given to them on the sales thus effected.

70. The working cost of the Department including the Distillery and expenditure incurred on the maintainance of the staff and the requisites amounted to Rs. 40,311-12-7 as compared with Rs. 40,099-9-3 of the last year. The increase requires no comment.

71. Salt is not manufactured in the State but it is supplied to the subjects of the State by the Government and fixed sum of Rs. 1425-5-0 is given to State as compensation by Government.

Attached Estates.

72. The following table shows the number of the Estates under attachment at the beginning and end of the year under report and the cause that led to their attachment:—

No.	Causes of attachment	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year	Estates under attachment at the end of the year
1.	Attached on account of minority	17	14
2.	Attached owing to disputed	7	7
3.	Attached owing to indebtedness	4	2
4.	Attached owing to internal disputes	2	2
		30	25

73. The following table shows the number of Estates under debt, the annual demand, realization and arrears for the year under report:—

year.	No. of Estates.	Demand with past arrears at the beginning of the year	Collection during the year	Demand at the end of the year	Expenditure
1933-34	34	116476-5-7	93889-9-10	121151-2-8	103962-9-8
1934-35	33	68184-12-3	17678-3-1	50506-9-2	83631-5-10

74 The total debt over the indebted attached estates due to the State at the beginning of the year was Rs. 114140-4-7. During the year under report Rs. 23,571-2-0 were collected and attachment over two Jagirs namely Pal and Tintoi was raised. This left a total debt of Rs. 53529-4-5 at the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.

(A) Legislation

75. The constitution of the Judicial Department remained the same during the year under report as last year. But for the special benefit of the State Jagirdars a Sardar Court was created to work with the aid of Jagirdars assessors. However this Court had to be ultimately amalgamated with the Sar-Nyayadhish Court as the said assessors did not care to enjoy the privilege accorded to them.

76. No new act was introduced in the State during the year under report.

Judicial
Machinery.
Acts and
Enactments.

(B) JUSTICE.

(1) Criminal Justice.

77. The powers of the High Court were exercised by Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Lala Jagan Nathji Bhandari, M. A, LL. B. as Dewan, while Mr. Harishanker Devshanker Joshi,

B. A., LL. B., acted as Sar-Nyayadhish and Sardar Court Judge throughout the year under report, except for some weeks at the commencement of the year when the late Mr. Kaluram B. A., worked as Sar Nyayadhish.

78. The number of magisterial courts in the State at the close of the year under report was the same as the last year, viz. 12

79. The courts exercising the magisterial jurisdiction referred to above are as detailed below:—

Stipendiary & Honorary Magistrates. (a) Stipendiary Magistrates:—

(1) District Magistrate.

(4) First Class Magistrates at Himatnagar, Idar, Sabalpur and Vadali.

(1) Second Class Magistrate for Pal Patta.

(B) Honorary Magistrates: -

(2) First Class Magistrates (Rajas of Chandarni and Kukadia),

(1) Second Class Magistrate (The Maharaj of Soor.)

(3) Honorary Third Class Magistrates benches at Himatnagar, Idar and Bayad.

80. There were 28 cases involving 104 offenders, awaiting trial in the several Courts at the close of the previous year 412 fresh cases involving 947 offenders were received during the year as against 405 cases and 861 offenders in the year 1933-34, making a total of 440 cases with 1051 offenders for trial. Of these 397 cases concerning 938 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year leaving a balance of 43 cases with 113 offenders at the close of the year.

81. A reference to Appendix VIII will show that out of 938 offenders whose cases were disposed of during the year, 122 were convicted, 448 were acquitted, 268 were discharged, 100 were either committed to the Sessions or transferred, etc.. There were 113 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

82. There were 11 cases of Opium smuggling this year including one case pending from last year.

83. There was no case pending before the Sessions Court at the commencement of the year. 21 cases with 49 accused came up during the year as against 16 cases with 37 offenders in the previous year for trial; of these 16 cases concerning 41 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year, leaving a balance of 5 cases with 8 offenders at the close of the year, but of 41 prisoners tried before it, 21 were convicted and 19 were acquitted, while one died during his trial. The average duration of the Sessions trial was 52 days, as against 47 days in the previous year.

84. In the Sar-Nyayadhish Court there was no criminal appeal pending at the commencement of the year, and 14 fresh appeals were filed during the year. Of these 9 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 5 appeals at the close of the year.

85. In the District Magistrate's Court, there was no criminal appeal pending at the commencement of the year. One fresh appeal was filed during the year. This was duly disposed of leaving none in the balance at the end of the year.

86. Mahekmakhas Appeals work.

In addition to the three appeals pending at the commencement

of the year, three fresh appeals were preferred to the Mahekma-khas. Out of these, four appeals were disposed of, leaving two appeals pending at the end of the year.

II. Civil Justice.

87. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction during the year under report was 5 exercising jurisdiction as shown against each in the table below:—

Name of Courts	Jurisdiction to hear suits.
1. Sar Nyayadhish Court	Unlimited
2. Munsiff Court at Himatnagar	Suits up to the value of Rs.2000/-
3. „ „ Idar	„ „ „ „
4. „ „ Sabalpur	„ „ „ „
5. „ „ Vadali	„ „ value of Rs 500/-

88. The year commenced with a balance of 68 suits, 884 were filed during the year as against 1062 last year, making a total of 952, but of these 864 were disposed of as against 1075 during the year 1933-34, leaving a balance of 88 suits at the end of the year.

89. Of the said 884 suits, 14 related to landed property, 813 to monetary transactions, and 57 to other rights.

90. The total value of the suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 216,606/- as against 250,137/- in the preceding year.

91. The particulars relating to the disposal of 864 suits are as shown below:—

Disposed of exparte	188
Compromised	414
Struck off the file	139
Disposed of otherwise	123
	<hr/>
	864

92. There were 906 execution applications in arrears at the beginning of the year. 1148 fresh ones were filed during the year as against 1167 in 1933-34, making a total of 2054, of which 802 were disposed of, leaving 1252 in arrears at the end of the year. The amount recovered in execution proceedings in the year aggregated to Rs. 129,036/- as against Rs. 115,681/- in the previous year.

93. The Mahekma khas had four appeals in arrears at the commencement of the year and two were filed during the year under report, making a total of six. Three of these were disposed of leaving three opponents pending at the end of the year 1934-35.

94. The Sar--Nyayadhish Court received 11 appeals during the year which with 3 balance totalled 14, out of them 11 were disposed of leaving 3 in arrears. In 3 of these the decision of the lower Court was confirmed in one, it was reversed, in 2 it was modified, while 5 were compromised.

CIVIL POLITICAL SUITS AND APPEALS.

95. During the year under report the Sardar Court Judge was the original Court of Jurisdiction for civil political Civil Political Suits, suits except with regards to the cases of boundary disputes and of Biharkhali lands, which were heard and disposed of by the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner respectively.

96. Appeals against the decision of the above Courts were entertained and disposed of by the Mahekmakhas.

97. The following table shows the original work done by the said Court in the year under report as compared with that in 1933-34:—

Courts.		Pending at the beginning	New Admission	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance at the end.
Sardar Court						
	1933—34	28	12	40	7	33
	1934—35	33	13	46	10	36
Survey Supt						
	1933—34	205	7	212	15	197
	1934—35	288	17	305	22	283
Revenue Commissioner						
	1933—34					
	1934—35	...	...	...	...	...
Total						
	1933—34	233	19	252	22	330
	1934—35	321	30	351	32	319

98. In the High Court, nine appeals remained pending at the beginning of the year and three fresh appeals were filed during the current year, making a total of 12 appeals. Out of these, three were disposed of during the year leaving 9 pending at the close of the year.

The High Court, however decided 36 revisions and miscellaneous appeals out of the total of 48 in the year under Revisions and miscellaneous report.
appeals.

99. The number of Pleaders this year in the State was the same as in the previous year, viz. 30. As a rule Sanads Pleaders. are granted to Barristers and to those holding the the degree of LL. B, or those who have passed the High Court Pleader's or Advodate's or District Pleaders examination In other cases an annual examination is held in accordance with the State Pleaders rules of 1908. Such an examination was not held this year as there was no candidate.

The following table shows the number of Pleaders grouped according to qualifications:—

Barrister.	LL.B.s.	High Court Pleaders.	District Court Pleaders.	Local Pleaders.	Total.
1	8	7	1	13	30

100 The total cash receipts of civil and criminal Courts (from Income and Court fees, fines and other items) and expenditure Expenditure during the year were as under:—

Year.	Income	Expenditure
1933-34	14696- 2 5	19668-12-9
1934-35	13401-1-11	20570-7-3

The Courts of Idar and Vadali Taluka magistrates and muniffs were inspected by the Sar Nyayadhish during the year under report

(C) MILITARY.

101 The Idar Sir Pratap Infantry consists of one Company Class Organization. 'B' (4 Platoons and Headquarters and Band) with the total sanctioned strength of 165

102 The strength of Infantry, at the close of the previous year was 160. During the year under report, 12 other Strength. ranks were discharged at their own request, 7 were discharged their services being no longer required, 1 was discharged having been sentenced by Civil Court Jaipur, 11 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers, 1 died at his home while on leave, 1 was transferred to Civil Department as Deodhidar, 3 were discharged on Medical Certificate while 40 other

ranks were enlisted. Thus the strength at the end of the year came up to 164.

103 The Infantry is armed with Rifles short E. Y., and Swords
Arms. Bayonets P/03. I. P.

104 Under instructions from the Technical Adviser for signalling
Courses of Indian States Forces, the following attended preli-
Instructions minary signalling Courses

(I) No 111 Nk. Bhur Singh at Sangpur from 22-11-34 to 30-12-34

(II) No. 336 L/Nk. Jagdev Singh at Poona from 12-6-35 to 26-7-1935

Under instructions from the Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle,
Baroda, the following were attached for training with Regular
units as under.

(I) No. 110 Hav. Ganpat Singh, attached with 1/16th P. Regt.
Baroda, from 6-12-34 to 28-12-34, for Preliminary Weapon
Training.

(II) No. 416 L/Nk Chain Singh, attached with 2/6th Rajputana
Rifles, Ahmedabad, from 11-12-34 to 30-12-34 for preliminary
instructions in Education

(III) No. 180 Hav. Ram Singh, attached to 2/6th Rajputana Rif-
les Ahmedabad, from 19-8 35 to 30-9-35, to attend a Weapon
Training Cadre.

(IV) No. 424 Bug Jawan Singh & No. 472 Bug. Mul Singh
attached with 2/6th Rajputana Rifles, Ahmedabad, for Bugle
Training from 1-8-35 (not yet rejoined).

Jemadar Sujan Singh and No. 39 Hav. Richhpal Singh,

attended a Tactical Course, under the Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, Baroda, from 16-9-35 to 28-9-1935

The following report was received from the Adjutant, 1/16th Punjab Regiment, through the Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, on Jemadar Nathu Singh, who attended the Weapon Training Cadre from 25-2-35 to 14-3-35:—

Rifle	Very Good
Bayonet	Excellent
Grenade	Fair
Revolver	Very Good
Ability as Instructor	Very Good
General Remarks	Fit for Pachmahri course very smart

The following report was received from the Commandant Pachmarhi Wing, Small Arms School India, through the Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, on No. 110 Hav. Ganpat Singh who attended the 5th Infantry N. C. O. S. Course from 2-1-35 to 9-3-35:—

“ He is awarded as a result of his work the following Qualification:.....Q 1.

The details of result as disclosed by his work are as under:—

Percentage.....82 8.

Subjects	Percentage	Remarks.
Rifle	83	Good
Bayonet	84	Good
Grenade	76	Very Fair
Revolver	84	Good

Fire Orders	81	Good
General Knowledge	84	Good

Table 'B' 1935-36. Points 79. Classification *I*.

General Remarks:--A good Instructor. Has worked well.

The following report was received from the Officer Commanding 2/6th Rajputana Rifles, Ahmedabad, through the Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, Baroda, on Buglers who were attached for preliminary Bugle Training:—

"Three Buglers have undergone a course of one month with buglers of this unit. At the conclusion of the course, I gave them an examination based on our own half yearly bugler examination. The results were as follows:—

Sepoy Mohan Singh	65/80 1st Class
L/Nk. Mangal Singh	60/80 1st Class
Sepoy Bhanwar Singh	52/80 2nd Class

They all worked hard, and I consider did very well"

The following report was received from the Commanding Officer 2/6th Rajputana Rifles, Ahmedabad, through the Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, Baroda. on No. 180 Hav. Ram Singh who attended a long weapon Training Cadre from 19-8-35 to 28-9-35

Qualified in Bayonet, Rifle, Grenade, and fire order

Percentage obtained	80%
Instructional ability	Very good
Classification	Q <i>I</i> .
General Remarks	A very good instructor with

good knowledge of all subjects.
He worked very hard and should do
well at Pachmarhi. Was very
popular with our N. C. Os.

105. The unit was inspected by Captain R. H. Lem Lawrence,
Inspection. Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, during the months
of December 1934 and January 1935.

The following inspection report has been received.

LDAR SIR PRATAP INFANTRY.

Sanctioned Strength 165

Actual Strength 164

Class 'B'

Organisation

One Company

Composition

Rajputana Rajputs

Commanding Officer

Lieut. Maharaj Man Singhji, a
brother of His Highness, has only
slight military knowledge. He is,
however, very energetic and a good
organiser, and inspires all ranks
with his keenness.

2nd-in-Command

2nd Lieut. Sheonath Singh, an ex-
regular Indian Officer, is experien-
ced and efficient.

Officers in general

Indian officers with one exception
are all from the Regular Army.
All are of good type and efficient.

Personnel

Only Rajputana Rajputs are enlisted. They are of very good quality both martially and physically. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining good recruits. The number of recruits under training during the year was 41.

Arms

Arms are in a satisfactory state of repair and preservation. Safeguarding arrangements are satisfactory. Number of arms short:—

Muskets B. L.	2
D. P. Rifles	16
Pistols	4
Rifles E. Y.	1

Equipments

Of Government pattern and in satisfactory condition

Clothing

A free issue is made and free replacements are granted. No allowances are given for upkeep.

Accommodation

The lines are good, well built stone structures and are kept in good condition.

Discipline

Very good

Interior Economy

Good service and conduct pay are sanctioned as in the Indian Army.

Free rations are issued to all ranks (except Indian officers) No ration allowances are given but an efficient messing system exists. The unit is well administered.

Educational Training

Is carried out under a Belgaum trained instructor. Equipment is not yet complete,

Weapon Training

Table 'C' was fired. The proportion of 3rd and 2nd class shots is too high. The revolver course has not been fired and no battles practices were carried out

Work in the Field

Tactical Training is not up to the standard of the other forms of training. There is still too great a tendency to cling to the parade ground.

General

Individual, weapon, signal and Educational Training is well organised and carried out. Strenuous efforts are made to get personnel sent on courses and attached to regular units. One Platoon at a time can without difficulty be struck off duty for training.

This is a good unit and will be

useful in Internal Security duties.

106. Cost.

The cost of the Infantry to the State was Rs. 57,743-4-3 as against Rs. 62,935-9-8 in the preceeding year.

POLICE.

107. The charge of the Superintendent of Police remained with Personnel. Mr. Hiralal Motilal Almoholla throughout the year.

108. The State is divided into two Sub Divisions, Northern and Southern. Each sub division is in charge of one Gradation of Officers. Inspector. There are 12 Police Stations in the State.

Each Police Station is in charge of one sub Inspector.

Under each Police station there are out posts. Each out post is in charge of one Head Constable and three or four constables are supplied under him. These men at the outposts are responsible for village Patrol and frequent visitation of villages in order to prevent and detect crimes in the villages comprised under the out-posts.

The supervision of Himatnagar Headquarter Police was handed over to Himatnagar Taluka sub Inspector since two years and he supervises all the men at the Headquarters. The strength of Headquarters consists of 11 Head Constables and 59 Constables

109. Only one Jadeja who had escaped from Jail is required to be Proclaimed arrested He is not living in the State limit at all. Offenders and At the same time he is not making any mischief absconders. in the State limits.

110. The whole Police force worked in harmony with the Abkari Police and all possible and timely help was given in dealing every time in detecting cases of manufacturing with offences illicit liquor. Some of them were duly rewarded by under the ex-cise Abkari Excise Department. Local Police have also detected Act, etc. Abkari and Opium cases from their jurisdiction during the course of their duty separately in addition to the help given to Abkari Police and all such cases ended in conviction.

111 During the cold wheather certain gang of Chharas and pomlas hail out from Ahmedabad and Lunawala side. Vaghris from Gujarat side enter in the State and move in villages to sell new Brass Vessels and suspicious persons. select houses and villages to commit thefts, taking this opportunity and run away in other limits at once to escape from being detected. Owing to this system the Police sometimes fails to trace a particular theft. However vigilant watch was kept during the year over these gangs which brings good result.

112. During the year four such cases occurred. All the persons were re-arrested and prosecuted and they were convicted. No such case is pending now during the close of the year.

113. On the whole the health of the whole Force remained good. No. epidemic disease appeared during the year in the State though nearly 105 men fell sick with malaria etc, and such diseases. 7 men died during sickness.

114. Most of the Policemen are uneducated in the Force. This year 86 recruits were enlisted during the year out of which 75 were educated. The number of educated recruits is increasing year to year. They are being trained in Elementary law for about three months at Headquarters and after being examined they are sent to Talukas for duty. There is no difficulty in getting local and educated recruits quite fit for Police duties.

115. Much improvement is made at Headquarters and all Police Stations. Proper Training is being given punctually at Headquarters.

Drill and Musketry
Police Inspectors and sub Inspectors were armed with revolvers. They were quite ignorant of loading, unloading handling and firing the revolver before. Last year all were called at Headquarters and necessary instructions given regarding the above and practice also was taken. Owing to the shortage of ammunition they were not called this year for Revolver practice.

116. Village Police consisting of Mukhis and Chokiats are under the control of the Police Department. They worked quite in harmony with the Police except Police Patels of Virpur under Idar and Pahadiol under Vadali. Police Patel Virpur had submitted a false report intention, ally of a Culpable Homicide Case as an accident. The matter is under correspondence and he will be dealt with in due course. Pahadiol Mukhi was convicted under section 379, 411 I. P. C. to 15 days R. I. and Rs. 60/— fine. He is no more a Mukhi now.

117. All Police stations and all out posts were inspected by the Police Superintendent during the year.

Inspection of Police stations and outposts

118 During the year 12 cases occurred and drivers were prosecuted for breach of Motor Rules. They all were fined by the Magistrates. During the year income accrued in issuing the new Driving Licenses and owner licenses comes to as under:--

License Fees			Monopoly system by actioning each line		
Rs	As	Ps	Rs.	As.	Ps.
2950	6	3	8658	0	0
Total Rs. 11608- 6—3					

Rs. 621/- which had remained to be recovered at the end of last year were recovered this year which brings the total of Rs. 13229-6-3/- out of this sum Rs. 11247-6-3 credited in the Treasury plus Rs. 44/- expended for issuing boards and Rs. 938/- remained to be recovered at the close of the year. This will be recovered before the due date of Monopoly.

119. Total number of Cognizable cases reported and registered Police Cases. during the year was 194 as against 196 for the last year. It is a decrease of only two cases which requires no comment.

12 Cases were excluded on Police reports as under:—

Excluded cases on Police reports under class 'C'	1 Khed Brahma	2 Idar
	3 Himatnagar	2 Sabalpur
	2 Vadali	1 Bayad
	1 Pal	

No such case occurred during the year. One case of last year remained to be decided by Court. It was decided during the current year and the complainant was convicted and sentenced to six month's imprisonment under Class 'B'.

R. I. and Rs 200/- fine by Sessions. It was a House-breaking and theft case of Khed Brahma.

5 cases were treated and disposed of under this head and approval Summarily obtained of under section 57 b)

35 cases were disposed of and excluded under 'A' and 'C' (13 plus 22) by courts included on Police reports after Trial. discharge and acquittals

117 cases were sent up for trial out of which 68 ended in conviction, 35 ended in discharge or acquittals, 14 remained to be disposed of by Courts at the close of the year 17 cases remained undetected as against 24 in last year and 43 remained with the Police pending investigation at the close of the year.

It would appear that the result of cases ended in conviction comes to 66 2. p. c which is quite satisfactory.

The result of serious cases:—

	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Murders	6	6	14
Culpable homicide	4	2	3
Not amounting to murder			
Attempt at murder	4	2	5

Dacoity	0	2	3
Robbery	10	6	5
Counterfeit coins	2	0	1
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 31

20 cases were sent up for trial in Sessions out of which

11 ended in conviction 4 discharged and 5 pending trial in Court. The result is satisfactory. It comes to 73 3 p c.

Trial of Sessions Cases.

During the year 207 persons were arrested, 24 persons pending trial at the close of the last year which makes 231 Persons arrested in police cases (Suo Motu) out of which 115 were convicted, 82 discharged, or acquitted and 2 died during the trial as against 145 convicted and 127 discharged of the last year. The conviction result comes 66 p. c which is quite good.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 13124-10/ and recovered Rs. 4301-15/ as against Rs. 9195/- and Rs. 2477-13-6/ of the last year. The increase is due to a big theft case occurred at Himatnagar The result is 33 5 P. C.

Property stolen and recovered.

120. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 89134-14-6 as against Rs. 83786-10-9 in 1933-34 Expenditure

121. Rewards were awarded to 17 men and officers for good detection work and good service Tickets were issued to 28 men during the year only in I. P. C. cases. Rewards and Good Service Tickets.

122. Out of the total Force 33 men were discharged and 6 dismissed for gross negligenee etc. 6 men degraded
 Punishment and 48 fined. The dismissed men had remained absent without leave and away from their responsible duties.

123. Only 9 vacancies in the last grade of constables existed at
 Vacancy. the end of the year, which will be filled up shortly.

124. Only one Police Sub-Inspector, One Police Inspector, one Head Constable and two Constables retired during
 Casualties. the year and got gratuity 7 men died during the year 23 men resigned at the end of the year.
 resignations
 deaths and
 deserted.

125. During the year 68 men were enlisted in the Constabulary out of which 75 are educated up to 4th, 5th and
 Enlistment 6th Gujarati Book with good physipue height and chest measurement required for the Police Department. Most of them are local men.

126. During the year all men at every Police Station and out-
 Dress and post were supplied with new khaki clothing articles
 clothing (coat and knicker) and boots.

127. There has been much improvement year by year on this
 Discipline. matter. The punishment has a salutary effect on constabulary. Most of them have commenced to improve but still much improvement is needed.

128. Peace and order prevailed in the State throughout the year
 Peace and under report. No disturbance occurred at any place
 Order in the State.

129. No such movement existed in the State at all.

Civil disobedience movement

130 The Agitation was totally nil during the whole year. People

Agitation. have nothing to grumble regarding their grievances and if any, they are being redressed in no time.

131. 7 persons were prosecuted under chapter VIII section 109,

110 Cr. P. C. 6 of them were convicted and bound

Action of Police in respect of bad Characters. over and one is pending trial in Court. It has some effect on the criminals but more cases are needed for prevention of crimes The difficulty is experienced that the sub inspectors do not know how to collect evidence in preparing such cases and people hesitate to come forward to give evidence. However the matter is under improvement.

132. The sanctioned strength of the Police was:—

Sanctioned	Superdt of Police	1	Police Inspectors	2
Strength	Police Sub Inspectors	11	Head Constables	91
	Constables	362	Total men	467

E. EXTRADITION.

133. The number of persons made over by the State to British and other Native States during the year was 2 and 23 in 2 and 15 cases, against 9 and 24 in 6 and 14 cases in 1933-34 while the number of surrenders made to the State by the above authorities during the year was 7 and 27 persons in 4 and 13 cases respectively, against 6 and 28 persons in 3 and 12 cases in 1933-34.

134. No Border Court was held during the year under report, as extradition Treaties were in force with the bordering States of Mewar, Shirohi and Dungarpur.

F. PRISONS.

135. The Jails were in charge of the Sar Nyayadhish throughout the year under report, and Mr. Devisingh worked as Jailor at the Central Jail.

136. There were 9 Jails and lock-ups in the State at the end of the year under report as shown in Appendix XIII including the Central Jail at Himatnagar, as against 10 Jails in the previous year. This decrease is due to the abolition of the Pal Jail.

137. During the year under report, prisoners were mainly employed in weaving and other manual labours of miscellaneous nature i. e. corn-grinding and the like. The work done by them in the said jobs realized a total income of Rs 1115-9-9 as against Rs. 595-14-4 of the last year. This increase in the income is mainly due to the greater demand of the articles made in the Jail and also due to increase in other manual labours i. e. corn-grinding etc.

138. The number of prisoners at the end of the year 1933-34 was 77, and 288 prisoners were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 365 as against 342 in the previous year. Of these, 283 were released or discharged leaving 82 in the Jails at the end of the year.

139. The average daily number of prisoners in the Central Jail was 57.9 and the total daily average in all the Jails come to 59.0 as against 50.9 in the year 1933-34.

140. There were 8 under trial prisoners at the end of the year 1933-34 in the Central Jail. 113 were newly admitted during the year under report, making a total of 121 as against 122 in the previous year. Cases of

107 were disposed of during the year and there remained 14 under trial prisoners in the Central Jail at the end of the year.

141. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central Jail and other khalsa Jails, exclusive of guards expenses, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 6658-0-7 as against Rs. 5831-11-10 in the previous year.

This increase is due to the increase in the daily average of prisoners.

142. The Jail Guard was furnished by the Police throughout the year at the cost of the Police Department.

G. REGISTRATION.

143. Appendix XIV and XV give a comparative statement of the Registration Statistics for 1933-34 and the year under report.

144. They will show that there were 2 documents pending registration at the end of the previous year. 607 documents were presented for registration during the year under report as against

654 in the previous year, but of the total of 609 documents, 597 were registered, registry was refused in 8 and 4 documents remained unregistered at the close of the year.

145 The aggregate value of the registered documents during the year amounted to Rs. 270005-5-7 as against Rs. 449672 in 1933-34.

146 There were 2 registration appeals pending last year. 3 appeals were preferred this year against the decisions of the Sub Registrars. All these appeals were disposed of, leaving none in balance.

147. The registration fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2331-0-0 as against Rs. 2496-0-0 in the previous year.

H. MUNICIPALITIES.

148 There are municipalities at three important towns in the State, viz. Himatnagar, Idar and Vadali. The Idar Municipality was able to do some good and useful work during the year under report. The income of this Municipality does not however suffice for its expenses. The State gives annual grants to all these Municipalities.

149. There are no Municipalities properly so called at any other town in the State.

150. In spite of efforts having been made in that respect, the people of important towns have not yet come forward to take over charge of the civil affairs in their own hands and the State

has therefore to manage the towns municipal work it self.

151 The First Class Magistrate Himatnagar was in charge of the presidential duties for the year under report. Himatnagar Municipality. The year marked Rs. 10,000/- besides the current expenses contributed to the general improvement of the City.

Latrines for Females were newly erected. Widening of Mahetapura roads and lining them with white stones greatly facilitated the traffic. A malaria campaign was started this year with the help of Medical Department. Municipal lights and Patromax lamps are replaced by electric lights

152 Municipality was almost a State concern but for the last two years it has been growing to be a local self-Government. The Members are elected by the Public and the body run the Department with the help of the President and ex-officio Member.

The Municipality gets a liberal bounty from the State without which the present progress would have been an impossibility.

The main source of income is derived from the House tax. During year under report the income was Rs. 5,456-14-0 while the expenditure came to Rs. 10,596-1-8.

153. The receipts and expenditure of the above municipalities in the year under report are contrasted with those of the preceding year are shown in appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

A. Wheather and Crops.

154. The Statement given below shows the rainfall measured at different centres in the State during the year of report as compared with that of the last preceding year and also the average of the last five preceding years:—

Mahal.	Rainfall during the year of re- port in Cents	Rainfall during the last year in Cents	Average of the last five years in Cents
Himatnagar	22—33	42—13	34—0
Idar	33—45	48—14	37—78
Vadali	26—37	45—78	32—56
Bayad	23—8	29—77	34—8
Bhiloda	26—29	47—30	38—9
Maghraj	25—30	36—10	33—77
Khedbrahna	28—15	50—24	35—26
Raigadh	38—20	36—80	40—37

155. The above statement shows that the rainfall was much below that of the last year and also below the average during year of report. Compared with the rainfall of the last year the

the rainfall during the year of report was nearly $2/3$; which was inadequate for the requirements of the crops specially of the Ravi Crops.

156. The rainy season set in well in the middle of June and the rainfall was measured more than half the total rainfall of the year by the end of the month which afforded cultivators to undertake sowing operations of kharif crops extensively. July did not see much raining and the sprouting of all the crops came out successfully and thrived well when the August rain was quite adequate and seasonal and also was well distributed. This did much good to the standing crops and the year promised a good harvest. September rains were inadequate and the winter crops failed to yield as good a harvest as was expected. Had the September rains been adequate the crops would have yielded a bumper yield. Though the total rainfall was much below average yet it was timely and well distributed.

157. During the year of report the State had to grant the following concessions to the cultivators as owing to heavy frost the Ravi crops were completely damaged specially cotton, wheat, gram, and rape-seeds. Wheat crop which had not reached the stage of bearing pods was immune from the effect of frost.

(1) Extension in the period of recovery of the first instalment of assessment.

(2) Exemption of assessment and Bhul-Himayat to the needy cultivators who had no wells and who raised their summer crops in occupied lands and by Darbari or Jagiri wells.

(3) Exemption of Uper Vadia Plough tax and Nimedharo

to cultivators who raised their summer crops in Jagiri villages,

(4) Stopping of execution of decrees against cultivators until further orders.

(5) Suspension of Vighoti and Khed Hak Nazrana in extreme cases.

(6) Extension of the period of 2nd instalment of assessment

B. Wages and Labour.

158. The rate of wages to labour during the year of report was about the same as prevailed last year.

159. The subjoined statement shows the prices of various staple food grains that prevailed during the year of report in the State.

FOREST.

A. The charge of the Department remained with Mr. Bhaichand P. Shah, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, through-
Personnel. out the year under report.

B. There was no change in the extent of area which remained
33000 acres as in the past year.

C. The income of Forests includes the sale of timber, bamboo.
Receipts. leaves of Timbran and minor other products.

The total income of the forests amounted to Rs. 12309-15-4 as against Rs. 10301-14-6 in the past year while the expenditure was Rs. 4153-4-6 as compared with Rs. 3979-5-6 in the last year. The reason of the increase of income was due to larger sale of timber.

D. No further demarcation of Forest area was carried out
Work. in the year

Prunning work of irregular timber trees was, however, done and about six thousand plants were pruned in order to facilitate the straight growth.

A number of Babul seeds were planted in Raigadh but these were washed away by the running water to the Raigadh Pond and a very few plants have flourished.

**Statement of prices of staple food-grains in the Idar
State during the year of report (1934-35)**

No.	Months	SEERS PER ONE RUPEE (80. TOLAS.)						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Bajri.	Maize.	Pulses.	Jawari	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	October	15	15½	20	6¾	17½	8½	
2	November	15	17½	21¾	7½	13¾	9¼	
3	December	14½	17	21¾	7½	17	9¼	
4	January	13½	16¾	20	7¼	18	9	
5	February	12½	13¼	18½	7	16	8½	
6	March	13	14	19¼	6¾	16	8½	
7	April	14½	15	20	7½	16	8	
8	May	15	15¾	20¼	7¾	17	8½	
9	June	15½	16¼	20	7½	17	8¼	
10	July	14¾	16	20½	7	16¾	8¾	
11	August	14¾	16	22	7½	17	8½	
12	September	15¼	16¾	21¾	7	16¾	7¾	

It will be seen from the above statement that prices have with little fluctuations remained about the same during the whole year,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

150. For nearly 8 months the Department was in charge of Mr. V. G. Patel B. AG, and for 4 months the charge remained with Mr. K. M. Desai B. AG, the Head Master of the School of Agriculture at Himatnagar, the former being on leave

161. The working of the Department falls mainly under two heads.

1. Administrative, and
2. Technical

ADMINISTRATIVE.

162. There was no remarkable change during the year under report except the coming in existence of Central Agricultural Committee by Hazur Order :No 2410 dated 29-6-35. Suggestions were invited from it occasionally.

163. The Superintendent of Agriculture visited the various centers of experiments and the Agricultural Classes in primary schools and the required suggestions were made to the conductors.

164. Rupees 1300/- were sanctioned by Shree Maheknakhas to distribute pure seeds, introduced by the Department to the farmers on loan system.

TECHNICAL.

165. The technical working of the Department is constituted main-

ly of the following

1. Comparative trials of various crops.
2. Propaganda work
3. Agricultural education
4. Miscellaneous

166. This work was chiefly concentrated on the experimental farm at Himatnagar. Few crops were also tried on Comparative trials of vari- farmer's fields who were willing to do so. ons crops

Jowar:—Sundhia and Chapti. These varieties were grown to compare the fodder value.

Inference. Chapti Jowar. As grain is very much superior to local type but as fodder it is not so relished as Sundhia Jowar.

Sugar Cane:—The following varieties were grown to see the adaptability to local soil and climate conditions.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. H. M. 544. | 2. H. M. 89. | 3. C. O. 408 |
| 4. C. O. 213 | 5. C. O. 290 | 6. Red mauritions. |
| 7. Striped mauritions. | | |

The varieties C O. 290 and striped mauritions are flourishing well. The growth of other varieties was satisfactory. The good points of C. O. 290 are more brixless lodging and more tillers.

Sugar-cane area of Idar State:—The variety which is grown has less sugar percentage so to introduce new varieties the suggestion of the Agricultural Department of Baroda, Government was invited as the soil and climatic conditions of that tract are in

many ways similar to our sugarcane area. They recommend C. O. 290 and P. O. J. 2878 which are to be introduced for yield trials in next year on the model farms.

Bajri:—Akola and Jamnagari Giant.

Inference:—Akola Bajri is recommended for grain as well as fodder and Jamnagari for grain purpose.

To note the suitability of soil conditions the following crops were also grown:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Various kinds of vegetables | 2. Ginger |
| 3. Turmeric | 4. Wheat |
| 5. Linseed | 6. Lucern for fodder |

The below noted crops were grown on the fields of farmers to see the results:—

Monsoon Crops:—Jowar, Cotton, Bajro, Sugarcane.

Winter Crops:—Wheat, Lucern.

Winter crops failed due to severe frost during the year under report.

Monsoon Crops were successfully grown.

167. Propaganda work is made effectual by the following means

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Propaganda
Work | 1. Pedigree seed distribution |
| | 2. Vegetable seeds and seedlings distribution |
| | 3. Introduction of interculturing & other labour saving implements |
| | 4. Issuing leaflets on technical subjects |

The statement showing the free distribution of seeds for expe-

riments is given below

Name of the seeds.	Mds. Seers.	Price.
Gram ...	0-22	0-12-0
Lucern ...	3-10	50-8-0
Potatoes ...	10-0	40-0-0
Wheat Pusa No. 4 ...	36-10	76-13-0
Paddy ...	1-25	2-0-6
Linseed ...	0-33	3-4-0
Combodia Cotton ...	1-10	2-8-0
Jowar Chapti ...	5-0	12-8-0
Bajro Jamnagari Giant ...	0-10	5-10-0
Bajro Akola ...	1-0	3-5-3
Maize ...	0-10	0-4-0
Ground Nut ...	1-0	2-4-0
Beans ...	0-1	0-1-0
Chemical Manure ...	36-30	199-13-9
		105-3-6
		305-1-3

The farmers are made known the advantages of growing pedigree seeds.

The following strains are admired by the farmers from the point of view of their best utilities.

1. Jamnagari Giant Bajra
2. Chapti Jowar for grain
3. Lucerne and ginia grass as ever green fodder
4. 1027 A. L. F. Cotton

Vegetable seedlings distribution

To help the farmers in getting ready money for everyday expenditure Department thought proper to introduce vegetable farming amongst the cultivating class. To achieve the aim, seedlings of small seeds were raised and sold to the public. Nearly 3000/- seedlings were sold and the Agricultural schools were also supplied with seedlings.

Implements. Due to the efforts of the Department the farmers have realized the advantages of deep ploughing by means of iron ploughs and the advantages of interculturing to eradicate weeds.

Nearly 12 ploughs are lent to the farmers of different villages and 6 other implements were also introduced. Farmer's chief difficulty is, a bit high cost of these implements.

Farmers have understood well the advantages of co-operation to overcome such difficulties.

For the benefit of every individual of farming community, the Issuing leaflets on technical subjects were issued by the department for free circulation. The farmers, taking keen interest in agricultural improvements and staying at a long distance benefited by this method of propaganda

To make the propaganda work more effective, the Superintendent of Agriculture used to go on tour for at least ten days in a month. The farmers were gathered at night time especially and the advantages of adoption to new methods of cultivation introduction of paying crops, dual purpose breed of cattle, etc., were explained

168 Efforts were made to educate public in two ways, chief aim Agricultural being to create taste in agricultural science Education

1. By small gatherings in the villages frequently visited by the Superintendent, and giving lectures about technical subjects

2. By training primary school teachers to impart agricultural education to children in schools and also to serve as village guides in villages where they serve

169 **Miscellaneous** Horticultural section on the Model farm

The following varieties of fruit trees are grown to see the adaptibility of soil and climate conditions:-

1 Mango grafts. Pansera, Langra, hosdi. Langra Banarasi Sufela.
Sufeda Lakhnow

2. Papaya

Local. Washington

3. Loquat

4. Pitch

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 5. Santras. Nagpur. Sylheh. | 6. Malta |
| 7. Figs | 8. Citrus varities |
| 9. Grapes | 10. Bananas |

Two varieties of Mungoes have shown the good suitability to farm soil. The growth of other fruit trees is satisfactory. Grapevines were attacked with milder disease. Sulphur dusting was done had a little good effect.

170. One plot was reserved for this purpose and various kinds of local and foreign vegetables were grown for market supply. The object is to show the farmers round about how the early and the late marketing can be captured, throughout the year.

171. During the year under report, to introduce the public of Idar State to the working of the Department of Agriculture it was thought proper to hold a small exhibition during Shamlaji Fair.

One stall was reserved for the department and all the good strains of crop, chemical manures improved types of implements, introduced by the Department were exhibited. It is gratifying to note that the people appeared to take keen interest in discussions, pertaining to the exhibits.

172. It is hoped that the superior strains introduced by the Department will replace the inferior local strains of crops as people have realized the best qualities of the varieties introduced.

Many farmers who were not using interculturing implements

have begun to use these implements and they have left the primitive way of sowing by broadcasting.

The large number of people being ignorant, they are cheated in selling as well as buying transactions. So efforts are necessary to create co-operative sale & buying societies with the co-operation of other Department and the cultivating class there is every possibility of revolutionising the present system of farming in the State.

AGRICULTURAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE

173. During the year under report an Agricultural Central Committee was appointed with the following objects.—

- (1) To do the work of villages uplift with the co-operation of the farming community.
- (2) To carry on Agricultural improvements such as introduction of better strains of crops, more efficient implements, new types of crops suitable to the soil and climate conditions of Idar State, etc.

174. The committee consisted of 22 official and non-official members having as its president the Revenue Commissioner, Idar State, The Vice-president and the Secretary are the Director of Public instruction and the Superintendent of Agriculture, Idar State respectively.

Out of 19 members six are Mamlatdars of different Talukas of the State, one is the village uplift Inspector, and the remaining 12 are from the cultivating class.

To help the central Committee in its work six Taluka Commi-

tees were also formed. The Mamlatdar of the Taluka is the chairman of the Taluka Committee which in turn consists of leading farmers of his Taluka. Care is taken to form the Taluka Committee of experienced and enthusiastic farmers.

175. In all 6 meetings were held during the period under report. As the rainy season commenced just after the appointment of the Agri. Central Committee the work of distribution was taken up by the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee discussed the problems which were to be under taken after the rainy season and according to the resolution passed by the committee in various meetings the following departments undertook the work noted below:-

Agricultural Department.	To collect the information about the suitability or otherwise of varieties of different crops introduced in selected cultivator's fields at different centres of the State.
-----------------------------	---

To publish important suggestions for field work for the guidance of farmers, in the State gazette.

As regards village uplift work, the propaganda work was started and for this purpose meetings were held at different villages where the farmers were gathered and lectures were given under the presidentship of the Revenue Commissioner, Idar State, concerning village sanitation, village industries Agricultural improvements and adult education. One pamphlet on village sanitation in Gujrati was published for circulation amongst the farmers. Free copies were sent to the chairman of each Taluka committee as guidance to the Taluka committee members to carry on propa-

ganda in their area.

This year more Agricultural classes were opened in the districts of the State, so that more extensive propaganda work could be made by the help of the Agricultural teachers who are trained in the Agricultural school at Himatnagar. By this scheme the primary school students were also made to take interest in Agriculture and to understand the dignity of labour. These farms have not only taught the children about the new agricultural methods but also have introduced among the farmers of the place new types of seeds, new types of vegetables and new methods of Agriculture.

This year Education department had opened adult education classes at four centres viz. Hadiol, Virpur, and Deshotar. Every night there would be talk on agriculture and also on other social, economical, and sanitary matters and the farmers and other people of the place attended these in large numbers. It could be seen that wherever these centres are opened the agricultural work was made easy as these classes helped in awakening the people towards adopting new methods of farming, superior strains of crops, etc.

The Medical department was requested to distribute quinine pills free in villages in the malarious season and they were distributed through the teachers of the place.

176. In the year of report, the following new strains of crops were introduced and they have met with the approbation of the cultivators:—

- (1) Jamanagari Giant Bajro.
- (2) 1027 A. L. F.
 Broach Special Cotton seeds.
 Banilla.
- (3) Lucerne for green fodder
- (4) Pusa 4. wheat rust resisting.

The experiments under taken especially to introduce Jamagari millet and Broach cotton and 1027 A. L. F. cotton and Wheat Pusa, have been successful and it is hoped that the cultivation of these strains should be gradually extended to replace the local strains.

A programme for the work to be undertaken in the issuing year was also prepared and the departments concerned have been duly informed of it.

INDUSTRIES.

177. The principal industry of the State is Agriculture. on which nearly 80 p. c. of the State subjects depend for their livelihood. It is also the chief source of revenue to the State. It is therefore quite necessary that it needs special attention for its development. There is a very vast field for agricultural development in the State and naturally therefore it occupies the foremost attention of the State.

Agricultural Department is brought into existence for the

last three years and much useful work has been done and is being done. Its activities are mainly directed to the following items:—

(1) Advising people on the improvements that could be done in Agriculture.

{ (2) Manurial experiments.

(3) Conservation of farm yard manure.

(4) Introduction of the best variety of cotton.

(5) Better quality of wheat and specially the variety that is immune from rust.

(6) Introduction and use of improved implements.

(7) Experimenting upon the best variety of sugarcane.

(8) Advising cultivators to give greater attention to the sowing of fruit trees and vegetables.

The State had opened an Agricultural school and a farm attached to it where practical training in improved agriculture is being given to some school masters and boys of agriculturists. The State thinks of introducing agricultural education in certain big schools and it is arranged to give these schools a piece of plot with a well where boys can have practical knowledge of agriculture. School-masters who are trained in the Agricultural school will be sent to different schools where they can impart agricultural training to boys of agriculturists along with the school education.

With a view to give a greater impetus to the spread of education sanitation in villages village uplift work and to the

development of agriculture, an Agricultural central Committee was appointed during the year of report. The Committee consists of the Revenue Commissioner as President the Director of Public Instruction as Vice President, six Mamlatdars of six districts of the State and six leading and experienced cultivators and a village uplift teacher as Members and the Agricultural Superintendent as Secretary with powers to co-opt. District Committees have also been appointed having Mamlatdar as Chairman, and five experienced cultivators as Members. These committees came into existence just before the monsoon, and the work was taken in hand at once.

178. Weaving is the industry next to Agriculture in point of importance which affords great scope for development. Weaving.

Prisoners in the State Jails are taught weaving on improved flyshuttle loom and they manufacture cloth of various patterns chiefly Carpets, Khaddar, Towels, Patis, Long sheets, etc.

A building for a school for depressed class has been built by a philanthropic gentleman at Virpur. The State has contributed $1/3$ its share towards the expenses of the building, and it is hoped the school will be started next year where depressed class boys will be trained to work on improved hand looms. Provision in the Budget for the up keep of the school has been made. This school will form a nucleus for training depressed class to do weaving on improved hand looms on an extensive scale in the State. Weavers in different centres in the State work at present on old hand looms which do not give even half the out-turn of what the improved fly shuttle hand looms give. Introduction of flyshuttle looms of improved type will give better turn out and con-

sequently greater income which will improve the lot of poor weavers who at present hardly get sufficient for their maintainance.

179. There is a very great scope for oil pressing industry in the State as all sorts of oily seeds are available in the Oil Pressing. State such as Til, rape seed, ground nuts, Castor, Mahura seeds, and Cotton seeds, etc.

180. Hides and skin tanning is another industry which can be profitably developed in the State. Raw hides and Tanning. skins are available in plenty. The State engaged the services of tanning expert who taught local tanners the method of improved tanning, in a tanning school at Idar, which is showing good results.

181. The number of Ginning factories and pressing factories remained the same viz. three and two respectively Ginning and Pressing at Himatnagar, Jadar, & Bayad. Cotton is extensively grown in the State and every year the area is steadily increasing for cotton growing. Some addition in the number of gins in the Ginning factories at Himatnagar and Bayad was made by the proprietor during the year of report to meet increasing demand of weaving cotton.

182. Idar proper is noted for its wooden toys and wooden articles turned out on old lathes. There is a scope for developing this industry also by introducing improved implements of turnery. Wooden toys Manufacturing

183. Stone quarry is an old industry in the State. Stone from the quarries of the State is exported to Ahmedabad, Stone Quarrying. Surat, Broach and Bombay etc. It is a very good stone and is free from the effect of Kharo and is known for its durability. With a view that the stone may well

compete with other outside stone, the scale of royalty was reduced but it has not done much headway in the market, as now a days cement has considerably replaced the use of stone

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

184. Mr. Mohanlal S. Joshi, B. A., remained in charge of the Personnel. department as Treasury Officer throughout the year under report.

As reported in last year, there were six Sub-treasuries which are mentioned in the margin which continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report. They have supplied the long felt want of affording facilities for receiving remittances and making payments in time.

Sub Treasuries.	
1. Himatnagar Sub-Treasury.	
2. Idar Sub-Treasury.	
3. Vadali Sub-Treasury.	
4. Bhiloda Sub-Treasury.	
5. Sabalpur Sub-Treasury.	
6 Bayad Sub Treasury.	

All the Sub Treasuries were inspected by the Treasvry Officer during the year under report.

185. There was an opening balance of Rs. 10047-12-1 cash and Rs. 3,69,587-10-7 invested aggregating to Rs. 3,79,635-6-8 in the year under report and it closed with a balance of Rs. 846-0-0 in cash and Rs. 1,39,312-9-2 aggregating to Rs. 1,40,158-9-2.

186. The total out. standings on account of Tagavi, Loans and advances at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,21,467-5-6 as against Rs 1,69,476-14-3 in the previous year.

187. The total liabilities on account of several kinds of deposits amounted to Rs. 99,060-0-3 at the close of the year under report as against Rs. 67,884-10-9 in the previous year.

188. The arrears of the State revenues of the several departments amounted to Rs. 5,09,222-5-5 at the close of the year under report as against Rs. 4,08,972-4-9 in the previous year. The increase is due to the partial failure of crops, which adversely affected the economic condition of the people.

189. The average annual income and expenditure of the State based on the actuals of the past 5 years comes to Rs. 13,38,660-0-0 and Rs. 12,98,924-0-0 respectively.

190. The system of auditing the departmental accounts by an independent audit staff was introduced in the State in the year 1929. During the year under review this establishment audited 506 Daftars (accounts) maintained by the revenue Talatis, Japtidars, Customs Nakedars, Saher Karkuns, Cattle Pound keepers, and Municipalities, etc.

191. This system of independent audit has been a success. It has brought about care and vigilance in the recoveries of the several state dues and minimised the chances of fraud and defalcations. The various kinds of demands amounting to Rs. 951-7-2 which remained unnoticed by the departments concerned were detected by the audit staff during the course of audit in the year under review.

192. A detailed statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State under various Major Heads for the year under report is appended. A perusal of the same will show that the total receipts exclusive of deposits, advances and remissions, amounted to Rs. 13,40,784-15-3 as against Rs. 13,50,164-8-4 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the severe attacks of frost in January, 1935, which caused extensive and serious damage to crops.

193. The total expenditure exclusive of past debts, deposits advances and remissions, amounted to Rs. 15,45,210-14-9 as against Rs. 13,01,798-14-3 in the previous year. The increase may be chiefly attributed to the purchase of jewellery and the works of additions and alterations in the Palace in connection with the forth coming marriage of Shriman Bada Maharaja Kumar Saheb. Moreover a sum of Rs. 55000/- was paid as State contribution to Their Majestie's Silver Jubilee Fund during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORK.

194. The Public work Department remained in charge of the Personnel. Chief Engineer Mr. V. H. Acharya from 18-10-34 to 9-6-35, and in charge of the Head Overseer Mr. Abdul Aziz from 29-4-34 to end of the year under report.

195. The total expenditure on Public works Department during

the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,88,323/- as against Rs. 1,06,129/- in the previous year. The various details of the expenditure will be found in the Appendix XIX.

196. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,88,323/- the following sums were spent on various Departmental buildings:-

Sir Pratap Infantry.	Rs.	269—14—2
Police Station		229—3—3
Education		1255—10—5
Jail		87—11—7
Revenue		5—12—9
Customs		144—10—6
Judicial		196—6—0
Medical		1326—2—9
Excise		2802—2—8
Officer's Quarters		16650—1—6
State Buildings		25528—4—6

197. Among the new works carried out during the year 1934-35 may be mentioned (1) Completion of the Thada of late His Highness (2) Completion of a Residential Bungalow of Personal Secretary to His Highness (3) Suspension bridge over the Hathmati River (4) Culvert on Idar-Khed-Brahma road (5) Aerodrome building. Among the works started during the year but not completed may be mentioned (1) Suspension bridge over Khed-Brahma River (2) Mamlatdar office rest house at Bhiloda (3) Bada Buraz.

Addition to the Bada Bungalow and the repairs to the Palace buildings were carried out during the year under report at the

cost of Rs. 76,386/-

198. During the year under report Electrification scheme was carried out in Himatnagar town Civil Station and Officers bungalows at the cost of Rs. 34,236/-

199. The works of Rajput Boarding and Industrial and Vocational school amounting to Rs. 60,000/- are going on under the supervision of P. W. D.

CHAPTER VII

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

200. The Medical Department of the State was under the charge of Captain Fred B. de Souza, L. M. & S., (Bombay Personnel. University) throughout the year under report.

201. The following table shows the Maximum and Minimum Temperatures recorded at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad and Bhiloda.

No.	Town	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.
1.	Himatnagar	107 on 29-5-1935	42 on 10-1-1935
2.	Idar	104 „ 2-6-1935	52 „ 16-1-1935
3.	Vadali	102 „ 2-6-1935	36 „ 15-1-1935
4.	Bayad	105 „ 15-5-1935	45 „ 14-1-1935
5.	Bhiloda	108 „ 27-5-1935	41 „ 15-1-1935

202. The average rainfall in normal years is about 35 inches.

Rainfall. There are eight rain measuring stations in the State:-(Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda,

Kheda, Megraj, and Raigadh) Appendix No. XVII shows the figures for rainfall during the year under report at the different stations. The total average rainfall during the year under report was 27.89 which is below the usual average.

203. During the year there were no cases of cholera and plague in the State. Malaria was as usual the most prevalent disease. While the other prevailing diseases were those of the respiratory system, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and diseases of the ear and eye.

There were six cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis during the months of January to June, three of which were admitted to the Hospital at Himatnagar. Only one case recovered. There were 45 attacks of small-pox during the year and 7 deaths.

204. The total number of Medical Institutions in the State during the year under report was twelve. Among these are the Sir Pratap Hospital at Himatnagar, the four State dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bayad and Bhiloda, the two Ayurvedic dispensaries at Magraj and Kadiadra in charge of competent Vaides who administer indigenous medicines to the people in out-living villages and two Ayurvedic dispensaries at Khed Brahma and Raigadh which are given grants in aid by the State. In addition to these institutions, a Leper Asylum is maintained by the State at Bhavnath and also a travelling Ayurvedic Dispensary. The Palace Dispensary and Military Hospital at Himatnagar are run by the respective departments under the Principal Medical Officer of the State.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Majesty King George V, the Foundation stone of the Zenana and Maternity wing of Sir Pratap Hospital was laid by the Honourable, The Agent to the Governor General Sir Courtenay Latimer on the 15th May 1935. The amount sanctioned for this wing is Rs. 60,000 and the work will be taken in hand shortly. This forms part of the scheme for the general enlargement of the Hospital with a similar wing on opposite side and raising of a floor on the main building.

205. The Staff at Himatnagar consists of the Principal Medical Officer, a Resident Surgeon a sub-assistant surgeon, a nurse a midwife, three compounders one dresser and six menials.

Each of the four district dispensaries has its own staff. The Idar State Dispensary is in charge of a Medical graduate while

the others are under sub-assistant Surgeons

The Ayurvedic Dispensaries are in charge of competent Vaid.

206. The total expenditure of the Department excluding that of the Palace and Military Hospital and Vaccination Expenditure. department amounted to Rs. 32257-7-1 as against Rs. 29,655-3 in the preceeding year.

207. The total number of patients treated during the year at the Allopathic State Institutions was 42,545 outdoor patients and 406 indoor patients while at the Ayurvedic institutions 2292 outdoor patients. All the indoor patients were treated at the Sir Pratap Hospital. The daily average of outdoor and indoor patients was 505.179 as against 462.196 during the preceeding year The daily Ayurvedic average was 239.84. Appendix XXIII shows the figures for Medical Relief and expenditure. Of the total 42545 outdoor patients, 15588 were treated at Sir Pratap Hospital comprising of 11218 Hindoos, 4369 Mohomedans and 1 Christian.

208. During the year 849 operations were performed of which 121 were Major and 728 Minor, as against 398 Surgical Operations. operations including 60 Major and 338 Minor in the preceeding year. The Major operations included 29 Cataracts, 12 Lithotvities, 1 Laparatomy. 10 Amputations.

209. Five cases of snake bite were treated successfully at Sir Pratap Hospital. All the dispensaries continued to be stocked with a stock of Antivenive from the Snake bite Cases. Pasteur Institute of Kosabli and Lander Bruntan. Snake bite lancets have also been supplied to all State dispensaries,

Talatis and Vaccinators.

210. A sum of Rs. 150/- was provided in the Medical Budget for the year for sending indigent persons bitten by rabid dogs to the Antirabic Center at Ahmedabad for preventive treatment. One such person was sent during the year at a cost of Rs 5-8-0 as against 4 the previous year at a cost of Rs. 21-14-0. Both the Police and Revenue Departments have instructions to give wide publicity to this provision made by the State for Antirabic Treatment.

211. The total number of Post-mortems held during the year was 21 against 20 during the previous year. Of Post-Mortems. these, 4 were at Himatnagar, 4 at Idar, 6 at Vadali, 2 at Bayad, and 5 at Bhiloda.

212. According to the last Census, the total population of the State is 262,660 The total births during the year were 2091 as against 1943 in the preceeding year. Vital Statistics. The number of deaths registered was 1696 as compared to 1339 in the preceeding year. The birth per thousand comes to 7-9 and the death rates to 6-4 as against 7-4 and 5-9 respectively in the preceeding year (vide Appendix No. XXIV).

In view of the unwillingness of the Bhil population to report their births and deaths, the figures given above can not be considered as accurate.

The system of registration of Vital Statistics in Himatnagar Vadali and Idar is carried out by Talatis and in the villages by Mukhis In Bhayati and Jagiri villages the registration is carried out by the Thakors themselves and the figures are supplied to

the Principal Medical Officer of the State.

213. Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhilola and Badoli have their own Municipalities, and the sanitary arrangement of these places are supervised by their respective Municipal Officer. In all the other villages the sanitation is looked after by the Mukhi Patels. The water supply during the year under report was adequate at all places. As a precautionary measure all wells used for drinking purposes are regularly disinfected.

214. The Vaccination Department is under the supervision of the Principal Medical Officer. There is one Head Vaccination Vaccinator and 5 Vaccinators. The glycerine Lymph Department. supplied by the Vaccine Institute of Belgaum only is used for vaccination.

215. The number of persons primirily vaccinated was 7146 and revaccinated was 763 as against 8992 and 345 respectively in the preceeding year. This shows a decrease of 1846 in the Primary vaccinations and an increase of 418 in the revaccinations. Of the Primary vaccinations 7134 and of the revaccinations 763 were successful.

216. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department is Rs. 3189-12-0 as against 4006-9-3 in the preceeding year showing a decrease of Rs. 816-13-3.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

217. Mr. P. A. Inamdar, M. A., B. Sc., was in charge of the department as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report. He was assisted in his work of supervision over the department by Mr. R. M. Shukla, B. A. (Hons), as personal assistant.

218. The total number of educational institutions in the State increased to 138 as against 131 last year. They are classified as under:—

1. High School.
2. Middle School.
13. A. V. Schools.
 1. Agricultural School.
96. Primary schools for boys.
 6. Depressed class schools.
 1. Sanakrit Path-Shala.
8. Aided Schools.
11. Primary schools for girls

In addition to these there were during the year under report 50 private schools as against 40 last year, with 1448 students as against 936 last year, and these included one Mission school, 2 Girls' schools, one widow's Home and one A. V. School. The average attendance in these private schools was 1064 as against 702 last year.

219. The Sir Pratap High School, Idar, is a High school, teach-

ing upto Matriculation and is recognized temporarily by the University of Bombay and permanently by the Bombay Government Educational Department. The Kesari Boarding attached to the High School which was providing facilities for 60 Boarders till last year, has been extended so as to provide 80 Boarders, and a spacious house on the Dhuleta Gate is acquired for it. The Bombay University had deputed a Commission of two members to visit the High School for considering the question of recognition. The members visited the High School on 24th November 1934 and their report being satisfactory, the University has extended the recognition for five years more.

220. The average number of students on the roll during the year increased considerably. It was 317 as against 292 last year and 184 of the year before the last.

The classification of students is as follows:—

The classification
of students.

Brahmins	85	Rajpoots	14
Banias	23	Mahomedans	29
Cultivators	18	Knmars	3
Other Hindoos	133	Depressed Class	12

221. The teaching staff consisted of the Principal, Mr. M. M. Khosala, M. A., B. Sc., and well qualified and experienced graduates and under graduates including two B. T. 's one B. Sc., and one S. T. C. A drawing teacher and a Gymnasium and drill teacher completed the unit. Some of the Matriculate teachers are preparing for the S. T. C. Examination.

222. The Sir Pratap English School at Himatnagar was in charge of a Graduate Head Master who was assisted in his S. P. English School, work by two graduates an under—graduate, and Himatnagar. Matriculate teachers, and teachers for drawing, music, gymnasiu, and drill This school teaches up to VI. Std. and the average number on the roll during the year under report was 166 against 162 last year.

The classification of the Students is as follows:—

Brahmins	54	Rajpoots	27
Banias	31	Other Hindoos	20
Cultivators	1	Mahomedans	29
Kumars	3	Others	1

223. In both the above institution, there is a provision for a teacher's library, a reading room, a library for boys, Other Activities. a debating society and games such as, Foot-ball, Hockey and Cricket. The exercise of Surya-Namas-kars is taken regularly by all the students. Physical training and lezium, Lathi Clubs, etc., are also regularly taught. Drill is also a regular item, provision being made for a separate and independent drill teacher for each school. Student's excursions were also arranged for. In both the schoole regular scout troops are maintained and the scouts took a prominent part in His Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebrations. All the boys were medically examined this year and reports are sent to their parents for necessary action in some cases.

The teacher's library and reading room deserve special mention as standard books giving up-to-date knowledge of the

science and technique of education were supplied as a help to the teachers in their work of teaching and preparing themselves for the S. T. C. Examination. New Magazine and journals from Europe and America in addition to many educational, periodicals published in India, were subscribed for the use of the reading room.

224. The number of A. V. schools increased to 18 as against 10 of the last year. Bamna, Jasavantgadli and Medhasan schools were made A. V. schools during the current year. The Bhiloda people having provided for an English teacher for a period of 3 months, that school also was after-wards turned into an A. V. school.

The total number of students in these schools was 1746 as against 1559 last year, excluding S. P. English school, Himatnagar.

The classification of students in all the A. V. schools (excluding Himtnagar english school) is as under:-
The classification of students.

Brahmins	474	Other Hindoos	435
Banias	237	Mahomedans	124
Cultivators	193	Others	30
Kumars	11	Depressed class	12
Rajpoots	71		

These schools while affording facility for the study of English to local students serve as feeder schools for the higher standards of the Idar High School and the Himatnagar school.

225. The number of Girl's schools under the department remained the same namely 11. There are moreover private Girl's schools at Kukdia and Kadiadra and a Widow's Home at Jambudi. The total number of girls in the schools excluding private schools was 589 as against 489 of the last year.

The clasifaction of girls is as follows:—

The clasifaction
of the girls.

Brahmins	175	Other Hindoos	109
Banias	157	Mahomedans	137
(131 Himatnagar Madressa)			
Rajpoots	5	Kumari	1
Cultivators	5		

226. Drawing Knitting, Embroidery, Sewing and singing were taught in all the girl's schools in addition to literary subjects. Cookery was also taught in the higher schools.

227. There are 6 Antyaj schools their number remaining the same as last year, and the total number of students in these schools was 171 as against 168 last year. Besides these some Antyaj boys received education in the other primary schools of the State.

228. The number of primary schools was 96, as against 98 last year, the slight decrease being due to the Jasavan-gadh. Bamna, Medhasan and Bhiloda schools being considered as A. V. schools.

Every Khalsa villages with a population of 500 souls now possesses a school and the distribution is so arranged as not to leave any area without a school nearby.

229. The total number of students in all the primary schools excluding Grant-in-aid and private schools was 4144. The decrease is due to 4 schools being considered as A. V. schools and the number of Grant-in-aid schools being given separately.

Brahmins	567	Other Hindoos	1443
Banias	332	Mahomedans	300
Cultivators	1033	Others	76
Kumars	63	Depressed class	95
Rajpoots	235		
Total			4144

230. The number of aided institutions in the State was 8 the same as last year. The following institutions received grants in aid during the year:—

Aided
Institutions.

- 1 Anjuman-e-Islam (Himatnagar-Madressa)
- 1 Sanskrit Path Shala, Vadali.
- 5 Primary schools.
- 1 Jain Boarding (Himatnagar)

The total expenditure on grants during the year was Rs. 2830 as against 3526-6 last year.

The Grant-in-aid schools had also 483 students as against 794 last year. The decrease was due to the Kadiadra school being considered as private school, no grant being given to it during the year under report.

The number of students in the private schools was 1448 as against 936 last year.

The number of Students in all State managed (including Grant-in-aid) schools was 7459.

Their classification is as follows:—

The classifica-
tion of
students.

Brahmins	1364	Other Hindoos	2161
Banias	784	Mahomedans	1026
Cultivators	1277	Others	119
Kumars	81	Depressed class	283
Rajpoots	384	Total	7459

231. The total number of students in the various educational institutions both State managed and private was 8907 as against 8875 last year and 7957 of the year before last.

232. Out of 62 boys sent for the Vernacular Final Examination Vernacular from different State schools 51 have passed as Final Exami- against 32 last year and 23 the year before last. nation.

The percentage is very satisfactory and the total number of pass students shows a very good increase within two years.

233. Three teachers were sent for training to the Premchand Raichand T. College. The scholarship for a female Training of teacher to be trained at the Mahalaxmi Training Co- Teachers. llege, remained vacant for want of a candidate. The limited accomodation at the P. R. Training College does not allow

sending more teachers and so the Department maintained the scheme of 'Model Lesson Classes' and refresher classes conducted by trained teachers at all the central schools in the State for the benefit of untrained teachers.

234. The agricultural school, for primary teachers, was maintained during the current year under an Agriculture Agriculture. graduate Headmaster, who was assisted in his work by another agriculture graduate and a village uplift teacher. The model-farm bought last year was developed and seeds for new trees and plants were implanted. The number of district school farms was increased to 15 as against 7 last year, and experiments were carried out at all these centres to instill new ideas about methods of agriculture in the rural population. Over each of these model farms, a teacher trained at the central agricultural school was placed and under his guidance primary school students belonging to the agricultural profession were taught new experiments.

235. During the year under report following scholarships under Scholarships. different heads were sanctioned:—

No	Name of scholarship.	No. of scholar ships.	Value per month.
1.	Arts. 1/25, 1/20, 1/10, 1/15.	4	70—9
2.	Technical Scholarships, 1/12-8, 1/10	2	22—8
3.	Geology 1/12-8, 1/10	2	22—8
4.	Medical School 1/10	1	10—0
5.	Kesari Memorial(Medical) 1/7-8	1	7—8
6.	Mahalaxmi Training College 1/15	1	15—0
7.	P. R. Training College 1/15, 1/15, 1/15.	3	45—0
8.	Primary School 1/3. 1/3, 1/2, 1/2.	4	10—0
9.	Mid-wifery 1/25	1	25—0
10.	Rajpoot scholarships 1/15 1/10.	2	25—0
11.	For orphans 200/-		200—0
12.	Calico printing scholarship 1/25	1	25—0
	Total...		477—8

GENERAL REMARKS.

236. The year 1935 was mainly of experiments in various branches of education i. e. Primary, secondary and Audlt. Though two more A. V. schools were added to the already existing number of 13, one more Girl's school was started, and 7 more Grants-

in-aid schools were sanctioned, the activities of the year was chiefly directed to deepen the base of education rather than broadening its sphere, of course, due attention was paid to both sides of the problem as well, but the main features of the year were the success attained in different experiments.

237. The revised curriculum was put in force and the children are now studying the new text books, and more interesting subjects. The curriculum is thoroughly and systematically overhauled and is mainly arranged from a broad and national out-look of life and thus is a big forward step. It has been proved beyond doubt that the curtailment of one year, thus reducing the primary courses to 4 years instead of 5 years) has not in any way affected the progress of children nor has it proved burdensome to them. On the contrary it has achieved a good deal of economy of time.

Primary Education.

238. In the Secondary Schools also the revised curriculum was introduced, and thus one year was curtailed in this course also. Secondary education was divided into two stages:—

Secondary Education.

(1) Junior Secondary stage, extending to 4 years and imparting education up to Vth Std. of the High schools together with some practical training in different handicrafts.

(2) Senior Secondary Stage:—

(a) extending over a period of 2 years and meant for those who want to go in for University Course.

(b) Extending to 2 to 3 years and teaching some preliminary

courses in technical, commercial, agricultural, and such other subjects.

Upto the end of Junior Secondary stage, all students learn alike after which a complete bifurcation is made and those who do not want to go to the University may take any of the Technical, Commercial, or industrial courses including agriculture and village uplift. Thus, every effort has been made to give a vocational turn to education.

239. The main activity of the year, however, was the experiments in adult education. Before starting a general State-wide campaign of adult education, according to the plan, it was thought advisable to carry on experiments in a few selected places with a view to test the chalked-out courses to train workers and to gain some experience in the work. Four centres were, therefore, selected and a month's programme was drawn during the summer vacation. Each center was entrusted to a respectable experienced man with two assistants to help.

All the workers were, in the beginning, called to the capital, where demonstration lectures and lessons were also given to show the practical working of the adult classes, the teaching methods to be adopted, the order to be followed and the books to be used and several other suggestions were also made.

The worker was asked not to confine himself merely to the teaching of alphabet and reading, but to topics such as:—

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Religion

- (3) History
- (4) Industry
- (5) Social Problems
- (6) Sanitation
- (7) Village uplift
- (8) Economies
- (9) Newspaper reading

All the subjects were to be dealt with, one by one, once in a week. The news paper reading was introduced with a view to make people understand the economic relations of a village to a town and give them some idea of the outer world and enable them to compare for themselves what people from villages of other parts of India were doing, and thus induce them to work more.

240. On the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebrations, a big scout-rally was held at Himātnagar. More than 250 students (scouts) participated in various programmes arranged for that occasion.

Morning and evening parades, drill, camp-fires, lectures, demonstrations were organized. All the scout-troops were inspected by the District Scout Commissioner, and a fresh impetus was given to the movement. Good opportunity was offered to scouts and scout-masters of different schools to come together and work in friendly co-operation.

241. As more agricultural teachers were available, this year, the number of agricultural farms attached to the primary schools was increased to fifteen. Various experiments in vegetable, fruit growing introduction of new types of seeds and new varieties of crops.

were made at the farms and people were invited to see the results for themselves so that they may be induced to do these experiments on their own farms. Mainly through the efforts of these farms, people are, this year, taking more to the sowing of new seeds, such as, Jamnagari Bajari, Surat Jowar, Pusa Wheat, Tal, Tur, etc., and number of vegetables. The agricultural teachers are also trained in village uplift work so at all these places some attempts were made for improving sanitary conditions of the villages. During the times of malarial fever, it was arranged to give medical help—free distribution of quinine, etc., as far as possible through school teachers throughout the State. This work was done in co-operation with the Medical Department of the State.

242. With a view to increase the teaching efficiency of the schools, one Inspecting Officer was specially deputed for a month to study Montessori method and methods of child education at Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan Bhavnagar. One matriculate teacher was also sent to be trained in the Montessori method for a period of nine months.

Two fresh Montessori trained teachers with good experience of teaching and trained in modern ideas about education were appointed as Headmasters of Taluka schools. The ' Model Lesson Classes ' were also continued at all the central school. All this has helped to improve the working efficiency of the schools to a great extent.

243. Vedic prayers and their vernacular translation also in verse form are said in all the schools before beginning the day's work. Moral teaching is done during cou-
 Religious & moral instructions.
 nse of general teaching. It is proposed to prepare a

series of graded books on this subject to be used in the schools. In few schools a Shastri gives a religious discourse once a week.

244. Regular exercise of Surya-Namaskars was taken by almost all the students of the State schools and good result of this is seen from the healthy condition of their Physical culture & games & medical examination. bodies and the development of their physique. Medical examination of most of the schools was arranged for and serious defects were brought to the notice of their parents and guardians. Various games-Indian and English were played in most of the schools. In many schools, Lezium, Lathi, Asans, Pyramids and other physical training exercises were also carried out in addition to the regular daily exercise of Surya-Namaskars.

245. The visual instruction teacher visited most of the schools during the year under report and large number of Visual instructions. villagers in addition to the school students attended the magic lantern lectures. During the days of His Majesty's Silver Jubile, he visited all the Taluka centres and had magic lantern slides shows in connection with the local celebrations. Visual instruction scheme is being more popular every year and was a good help to diffuse knowledge as regards health, hygiene, and agricultural practices, at the Adult education centres.

246. The travelling libraries are getting more and more popular and there is a demand for it from many villages. Travelling libraries. Two more boxes were added, during the year to the already existing number. With the opening of more Adult education centres these boxes will be more in demand.

247. The progress of the photography class and tailoring, sewing and knitting classes was quite satisfactory, though it

Industrial
classes.

was found that less boys take interest in tailoring classes. In the knitting classes also there is not so

much attendance as they do not find it convenient to continue the profession afterwards. It was compulsory for boys from vernacular

fourth and english first four standards to attend these classes.

There was good attendance in Fret-work and carpentry classes.

It is proposed to have an Industrial school where more practical

instructions will be given in some necessary subjects, such as carpentry, tin-smithy hosiery, soap-making, calico printing and dying, in addition to Fret-work, photography, knitting, etc.

248. The Idar State Soap-works started last year has successfully

Soap-making
classes.

passed through the initial stage and is now a flourishing institution supplying the public of the State

with good and cheap soap washing as well as toilet

It will begin training students this year. It is hoped it will be a self-supporting institution in course of time.

249. In every village having a school, school committee of five

School
Committees.

leading men of the village was formed. Many

committees did useful work in bringing more boys

to the school and helping the teacher in every possible way.

250. Many respectable gentlemen and a few State Officers visited

visitors

several schools during the year under report and their remarks are quite satisfactory.

Books, furniture, gymnasium requisites, clocks and such other useful things with sweetmeats worth about Rs. 900/— were dis-

tributed by many visitors and local people in many schools.

251. Sweetmeats worth Rs. 300/- at each time were distributed in all the schools during the celebrations of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee and His Highness' Birthday.

252. The number of Kumars i. e. sons of Jagirdars receiving
 No. of Kumars. education in the various schools of the State
 was 81 this year as against 64 of last year.

253. Annual examination of all the State and aided schools was
 conducted under the supervision of the Director
 Annual examinations. of Public Instruction by his personal assistant and
 a few other Taluka school trained teachers. The
 A. V. Schools english standards were examined in all subjects by
 the High school staff to have uniformity in the standard of exa-
 minations. The Vice Principal, Sir Pratap High School, Idar and
 the Head Master of Sir Pratap English school, Himatnagar, exa-
 mined these standards in oral subjects also.

254. The total expenditure of the Department during the year
 Total under report was Rs. 92995/- as against Rs. 85294/-
 expenditure. last year.

B. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

255. Mr. P. A. Inamdar, M. A., B. Sc., Director of Public Instru-
 Personnel. ction, Idar State, continued in the charge of the
 Department as director of Archaeology.

256. In addition to visiting the important centres of Idar, Davad,
 Vadali, Khed-Brahma, Roda, Bhavnath and Shamlaji for further

work, many new places like Derol, Delwada, Posina, Kevan Rai-gadh, Tintoi, Modasa, Devni-Mori, Bhetali Math-Kasangadh, Goral, Bhanpur, Vadiavir, Kundleshwar, temple near Ghorwada, Karanpur Khed Chandarni, Bamna, Bebar, etc. were, visited during the year under report and the information about old monuments, gathered at these places was duly entered in the registrar of the old monuments in the State.

256 A. As a result of further inquiries, at Saptanath Mahadeo near Davad, at Vadali, at Khed-Chandarni near the Roda temples, at Shamlaji, at Vadia-Vir and at Math-Kasangadh, and Derol, following useful informations were obtained which are given in details in following paragraphs.

257. At Saptanath Mahadeo near Davad the Tapodhan Brahmin worshipper of the Shrine, showed a copy of a document said to have been executed in Samvat 1142, about the building of the Kund and grant of some lands to his early ancestor by Barot Hamirdan who was awarded the nearby village of Changod by Siddraj, King of Gujerat. This and nearby temple of Dhareshwar, which from its style seems to belong to a period earlier than the 10th century, establish the great antiquity of Septanath as a place of pilgrimage.

258. The village of Khed-Chandarni is situated quite near to the Roda temples. The present name of the Khed-Chandarni place seems to be a corruption of Kshetra-Chandaavati, i. e. the city of Raja Chandan of historical renown; and this is borne out by the presence of so many old temples at Roda, which must have been the original site of the city. The

present village is quite small with a population of 600 souls.

At the entrance of the village there is a step-well built in Samwat 1474 (A. D. 1418). An idol of Shiva and Parvati found in the environs of the village, bears an inscription of Samwat 1160 (A. D. 1104) and this proves that the Roda temples belong as it is presumed, to a still earlier period, i. e. the 9th century.

259. Derol, situated 7 miles east of Khed—Brahma, possesses ruins of Shiva—Panchayatan temple, Ramji temple and some Jain temples. The Hindu temples to the 12th century or a still earlier period but the Jain temples are of later date.

The immigration of people from Mewar into the Idar territory, consequent upon the invasion of that land by Mahomedans from 12th century onwards, seems responsible for the existence of these and many more temples further up in the direction of Polo up to the Mewar boundary.

Again from Khed—Brahma to Posina, all the villages on the road contain the ruins of Hindu temples marking the direction of immigration of people from Bhinmal and Chandravati side as these places were destroyed by the Mahomedans in the 12th century.

260. An inscription dated Samwat 1275 was found at Vadali in the Shantinath Jain temple at the foot of an idol in the gallery.

The marble throne of the idol is beautifully carved and as the large idol and the seat have been brought from some other

place they must have belonged to a temple of earlier date than the inscription. The Department is trying to get further information to determine the antiquity of the place as it must have existed even before the visit of Hiuen-Tsang in the 6th century who writes it Occhali. In the 13th century inscriptions it is named Vatapalli and Vadali is a corruption of later periods. Besides the 13th century inscription in the Vaidnath Mahadeo temple there is another inscription of Samvat 1329, on a stone pillar in the compound recording the grant of land or some special privilege to the temple in the time of King Arjundev of Gujarat. Only half of the inscription can be deciphered as the other half has been worn away on account of the pillar having been kept lying facewise for a long time. It has now been erected in a safe place.

261. Seven miles north-east of Idar, near Vadiavir, village, a mile in the west, in the midst of a grove of Tamarind trees, there is a large half fallen temple of Shiva. The outer side of temple walls are full of large size images of Shiva, Goddess and other female figures. From the nearby village of Bhanpur which has a beautiful ruined temple step-well in its outskirts on the east and which was called Bhannagar in the past times, it is likely that the temple was built in the time of Rao Bhan who ruled over Idar in the 15th century.

As the Shiva temple is in a fallen condition prominence is given to a small shrine of Vir by the people.

262 Gorol, 3 miles east of Bhanpur, must have been a large place as is evident from the presence of Panchayatana temple and a Goddess temple and mounds of fallen

temples in the environs. The Shiva temple may belong to the 12th century or an earlier period. The image of the Goddess which is called Umia Mata though it is Durga, bears an inscription of Samwat 1558. There are some Jain temples, a Vishnu temple, and some step-wells also at the place.

263. At Math, near the village of Kasangadh, 3 miles north of Math Kasangadh. Khalvad, there is an old temple called Khandeshwari Mata temple. It has an elaborately carved ceiling in the Mandap and carved images of goddess and females on the outer walls.

There is a design, carved in the roof panel of an adjoining shrine of Bhairava, which consists of beautiful knots formed in the coils of the Nag with Naginis wound at places. The design is so much under-cut that it is practically pendant from the surface slab.

There is an inscription, at the foot of a broken idol of Dwarpal belonging to the 15th century, in the compound though the temple seems to belong to an earlier period. A mile away, on the opposite hill, there are remains of old Kasangadh. There is also an old Jain temple of Chintamani at the foot of the hill.

264. At Kevan, a hamlet south of Shravana, some five miles Kevan. Raigadh, there is a Shiva Panchayatan temple of 12th century or earlier period. Kevan is said to have been a big and wealthy place in former times, and Hindus on this side, while preparing new account books, pray to God to give them the prosperity enjoyed by the merchants of Kevan. Further information about the antiquity of the place is still

awaited.

265. The further investigations at Shamlaji during the year were marked by the valuable find of beautiful black stone Shamlaji. idols of the 8 Matricas (Goddess) Ganesh Virbhadra Kumar, and Mahadev in a secluded place called Devna-Zara Ravine, in the part of the hills north of the river. The idols are very important as specimens of old art and they seem to date from the 6th to 9th century.

They were brought with other idols found at the place to Himatnagar and placed in the Museum.

The Ranchhodji temple was found to be a Shiva temple changed for Vishnu worship in later times.

The Karmabai Talav, according to a publication of the worshiper of Shamlaji temple is a corruption of Karambuj; and the large three headed idol in the small shrine at the foot of the Ragnathji temple near Vishramgath is not the image of Gandhari, mother of the Kauravas as is supposed, but of Anat-Brahma with the Varaha incarnation and other forms manifested over the head. It is really not identified properly according to iconographic description.

266. In the environs of the village of Devni-Mori, situated a mile away from Shamlaji, there are a number of Devni-Mori. mounds of fallen temples and some large black stone Lingams of Shiva in the midst of these mounds. The idol of Parshawanath at Tintoi is also said to have been taken from a ruined temple at this place. As this place is situated in the environs of Shamlaji it is included in the Shamlaji group.

267. Modasa, formerly a district town in Idar State, possesses old monuments in the form of some step-well and ruins of the fort. The fort area which still belongs to the State, contains a well, ruins of a mosque, and two three storied houses built of bricks. The fort seems to have been built in the 15th century though the step-wells in the city belong to any earlier period.

268. Tintoi, situated some 35 miles due east of Himatnagar, possesses a beautiful step-well built in the Samvat 1566 by Nagir residents of the place.

History of Idar State attests that the Nagirs formed the bulk of the population in the State in the old times. It seems that Grahaditya, son of Shiladitya the last king of Vallabhipur, when he came in possession of Idar in the 7th century, brought with him from Vadnagar many Nagir families out of gratitude to his foster mother, the Nagir lady Kamalavati. They held responsible posts in the administration and spread all over the State. Many of the Shiva Panchayatana temples and step-wells in the State are said to have been built by them. The Nagir Brahmins from Anhilwad Patan and Sidhpur, when these places were destroyed by the Mahomedans in the 13th century, left the State in large numbers in the 17th century in the time of Rao Jagannath on account of his tyranny.

269. The shrine of Kundleswar Mahadeo, situated on the confluence of the rivers Hathmati and Ghauav near Karanpur (Ghorwada) some six miles east of Himatnagar, seems to belong to the 12th century or earlier period though the present shrine is of a quite later period. There is a small inscri-

ption showing that the shrine was repaired in the middle of the 16th century.

The objects of historical importance at the place, are a number of memorial pillars erected opposite to the temple, belonging to A. D. 1296 (Samwat 1352) and further periods. They bear inscriptions recording the death of Rajpoots and Thakores and ladies who immolated themselves on the funeral pyre. Such memorial pillars are found by hundreds in the State and they furnish useful data to ascertain the old history of land.

270. At Bhethali, situated at the foot of a hill, 4 miles east of Bhiloda, on the road to Shamlaji, there are some old monuments in the form of a Shiva panchayatan temple, a Jain temple and a stepwell. The Jain temple belongs probably to the 15th century but the Shiva temple seems to date earlier, i. e. the 12th century. The temple is in good condition even now. The 4 smaller shrines at the corners are nearly intact. The temple with its attendant shrines is situated on a large platform built of beautiful soft granite.

As among the Panchayatan temples in the State, the Bhethali temple is in a best preserved condition.

271. A mile away from Bhethali on the Bhiloda side there is a 16th century stepwell near Retoda. The names of Brahmin ladies given in the inscription like those in the inscription of the Tintoi stepwell, prove that the people of that period possessed a high standard of culture.

272. As suggested by Mr. H. L. Srivastava, Assistant Superintendent of Archaeological Survey for Central India and Conservation Rajpootana, all the jungle and vegetation around the Roda temples, was cleared out, and it is intended to begin conservation work at this place at an early date.

Besides removing to Himatnagar the old idols found at Shamlaji during the year, estimates were prepared for repairing the dome of the ancient brick temple of Rugnathji which was suffering from leakage in the monsoon, and provision will be made in the next year's budget for the expenditure.

The inner part of the Shamlaji temple had suffered a great deal through the smoke of the kitchen which was kept in a part of the temple. The Committee of the temple was therefore moved to remove the kitchen a little away from the temple and they have acted upon the suggestion by building a new kitchen, though there is much more to be done to ensure the cleanliness of the temple.

The small shrine over the Anant-Brahma image near the Rugnathji temple, was repaired during the year by private fund and there is no danger to the image now.

The nitche of the Matrikas in the Materi-vav stepwell at Vadali was white-washed and expanded metal door was repainted.

273. Some experimental excavation was done at Shamlaji, where, during the last year, some carved black-stone relics were found while ploughing the ground. After removing the debris of bricks the labourers came upon the shaft of a well and the work was stoped at that stage.

The excavation in Fulwadi field at Vadali laid bare some blocks of grey granite but the forms of images carved on them were very much mutilated.

274. The inscription of Samwat 1160 at the foot of an idol at Khed-Chandarni, the Vadali Shantinath temple inscription of Samwat 1275 and other 13th century inscriptions on stone pillars at Vaidnath temple, Vadali, at Ankoli Mata stepwell, Davad, and at Kundleshwar shrine near Ghorwada were found during the year and recorded.

275. Photographs of all the temples at Roda, the idols in the Museum, and the Shamlaji temple, taking each side of the temple separately to get a better idea of the beautiful sculpture, were taken during the year for the Museum Albums. Some photographs were supplied to the Director General of Archaeology, New Delhi, along with a copy of the Department's report for 1933-34, as requested by him.

276. The Museum was enriched during the year by addition of more than a dozen very old idols found at Shamlaji in the Devan-zara ravine, and idols and carved relics found in the environs of Shamlaji and Tinto during the year. Some stray idols were found at Bhavnath, Khed-Brahma and Delwada and they, also, were placed in the Museum.

277. Volumes of Kumaraswami and Kramristch, containing specimens of old art and ethnographic description of images and a copy of Chitorgadh Guide, were bought during the year for the Library. The president in Council, Chhatarpur State and the Director of Archaeology, Gwalior State,

presented their publication about the Khajuraho temples and the Bagh Caves respectively to the Library.

278. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,481-13-9 during the year.
Expenditure.

CHAPTER IX.

CONCLUSION.

279. The preceeding Chapters give details of the work by the various departments of the State during the year under report. A brief summary of the main activities is given below:—

Brief summary of the activities.

280. (1) The rainy season set in well in the middle of June and the rainfall measured was more than half the total rainfall of the year by the end of the month which afforded cultivators to undertake sowing operations of Khariff crops extensively. July did not see much raining and the sprouting of all the crops came out successfully and thrived well when the August rain was quite adequate and seasonal and also was well distributed. This did much good to the standing crops and the year promised a good harvest. September rains were inadequate and the winter crops failed to yield as good a ha-

vest as was expected. Had the September rain been adequate, the crops would have yielded a bumper yield. Though the total rainfall was much below average, yet it was timely and well distributed.

(2) His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraja Sahib himself takes a keen interest in the spread of education in the State. The total number of educational institutions in the State increased from 131 to 138. Out of these 8 are aided institutions. In addition to these there were 50 private schools with 1448 students and these included a mission School, 2 Girls Schools and one widow home, and one A. V. School. The Total number of students in the various institutions was 8907. All this goes to show that the people have begun to understand and realise the value of education. Scholarships worth Rs. 477/- P. M. were granted by the State during the year under various heads Besides academic education, physical and technical education too is engaging the best attention of the State. It is encouraging to note that the people are taking full advantages of the facilities afforded to them by the State in the spread of education.

(3) As previously reported, the scheme for the establishment of the Village Panchayat system and Co-operative Bank is still pending further consideration. The illiteracy of the people and their consequent inability to understand new propositions stand

Establishment of Village Panchayat and Co-operative Bank.

in the way.

- (4) The benefit derived by the public from the Sir Pratap Hospital Himatnagar, can not be over estimated. During the year 849 operations were performed of which 121 were major as against 396 operations performed last year out of which 60 were major. During the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis all round the State there were only a few cases in this State and all were successfully treated at this hospital.

Sir Pratap
Hospital
Himatnagar.

- (5) The repairs of the various roads as well as the hospitals, Infantry buildings, Police stations, Schools and Jails and the addition of new buildings including a suspension bridge over Hathmati at Himatnagar and a hanger at the Aerodrome, were affected at a cost of Rs. 1,88,323/-. Besides this a large amount was spent on repairing the wells and tanks and for the repairs of charitable institutions.

Public works.

- (6) As stated in the last year's report, there is at Himatnagar one Printing Press known as "The Himat-Vijay Printing Press." All the State work is done in this Press. This Press has also supplied a great want felt by the general public which had to go out even in ordinary cases.

Printing
Press.

281. The heads of various departments and their establishments have been working diligently throughout the year and my thank are due to them on that account.

Co-operation
of the Heads
of the
Department.

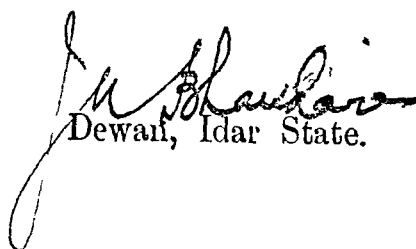
282

For the very valuable advice and help which the State has received during the year, the thanks of the Durbar are due to the Hon'ble Sir Courtney Latimer, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S. the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India where this state has been transferred since its April 1933 when the State was placed in direct relationship with the Government of India.

Himatnagar.

20th April 1936

}


Dewari, Idar State.

APPENDICES I to XXVII.

APPENDIX I

Names of Principal Civil and Military officers in the Idar State on 30-9-1935.

No.	Name of officer.	Substantive Post held in the : year.	Date of entering State service.	Date of appointment to present post.	Remarks.
1.	Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Jagan Nath Bhandari, M. A., LL. B.	Dewan	11-7-1931	11-7-1931	
2.	Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi	Revenue Commissioner	26-1-1927	26-1-1927	
3.	Dr. Capt. Fred B. de Souza, L. M. & S.	Principal Medical Officer	22-12-1932	22-12-1932	
4.	Mr. Harishanker D. Joshi, B. A., LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish	6-5-1915	18-12-1928	
5.	Mr. Hiralal M. Almohola	Police Superintendent	11-4 1933	7-4-1933	
6.	Mr. Mohanlal S. Joshi. B. A.	Treasury Officer	5-7-1929	5-7-1929	
7.	Mr. Rabindra Nath Bhandri. B. A., LL. B.	Hazur Secretary	1-10-1933	1-10-1933	

8.	Mr. Pandarinath A Inamdar, M. A, B. SC.	Director of Public Instruction	6-2-1932	15-11-1932
9.	Mr. P. N. Raval	Excise Superintendent	24-10-1931	24-10-1931
10.	Mr. Bhaichand P. Shah	Survey Superintendent	7-12-1929	14-3-1932
Military.				
1.	Lt. Man Singhji	Commandant, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	20-2-1924	17-2-1926
2.	Subedar Shivrath Singh	Subedar, Platoon Commander, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	1-5-1926	1-10-1927

APPENDIX II

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1933-34.

Description.	Whether adapted From British India Acts.	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
Registration			
Stamp Act			
Customs Rules			
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins			
Arms and Ammunition Rules			
Court Fees Act			
Explosive Substances Act			
Excise Rules			
Law, Regulations & Rules re- lating to Opium and Intoxi- cating Drugs	Adapted from the corresponding British Act on the subject with such modi- fication as suited the peculiar conditions of the population.		
Alienation Settlement Rules			
Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage			
Municipal Rules			
Child Marriage Restraint Act			
Village Police Act			
Rules for Registration of Births & deaths			
Census Rules			
Shikar Act			

APPENDIX II. (*Continued.*)

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks
Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860	These laws as current in British India with upto date amendments made applicable Mutatis Mutandis		
Contract Act IX of 1872			
Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898			
Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908			
Limitation Act IX of 1908			
Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890			
Bombay Abkari Act No. 5 of 1874			

APPENDIX

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particular

At the begin- ning of the year (i. e. on 1-10-34			Increase. Recruited during the year.	TOTAL.	Casualties.				
State officers.	Indian Officers.	Indian other ranks.			Discharged at own request.	Discharged their service being no longer required.	Sentenced by Civil Court.	Discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldier.	Died at their home while on leave.
2	4	154	40	160	12	7	1	11	1

of Idar Sir Pratap Infantry, From 1-10-34 to 30-9-35.

			At the end of the current year i. e. on 30-9-35			Total cost on account of pay & allowances of the Unit including follower for active services, & Infantry Dispensary Rs. 954-13-6				
Transferred to Civil Department.			State Officers.			Rifles short F. Y., 303				
Discharged on medical certificates			Indian Officers.			22" R. F.				
Total decrease.			Indian other ranks. (including Bandsmen)			Pistols revolvers. 455" bore 4" barrel webly MK. IV.				
Total.										
1	3	36	2	4	158	164	Rs. 57588-3-6	138	4	3

APPENDIX IV.

Statement Showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, in the Idar State for the year 1934-35.

Description.	Number	Pay of grade	Monthly total expenditure	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished Judicially	By Promotion	By Money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Police Superintendent	1	300	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Inspector (with horse and allowance)	1	89	89	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Do ... Do	1	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Sub Inspector	1	58	58	..	..	..	..	5-0-0	1	..	
Do ... Do	6	53	318	..	..	..	..	1/7-0-0	6	..	
Do ... Do	4	43	172	1	..	..	..	2/17-0	4	..	

First Grade Head Constables...	8	25	210	..	...	...	1	...	8	...
Second " "	11	20	220	..	1	...	...	...	11	...
Third " "	19	16	304	1	5	...	1	...	18	1
Fourth " "	36	15	540	...	5	...	3	3/8-0-0	45	10
Do " "	19	14	266	...	3	...	3	...		56
First Class Constable	104	13	1352	2	12	..	5	3/9-0-0	48	95
Second " "	200	12	2400	12	22	...	15	5/9-0-0	105	13
Third " "	58	11	638	24	7	..	30	...	45	...
Bhishti	1	15	15	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Police Office Shirastadar	1	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Accountant ...	1	35	35	..	...	...	1	...	1	..
Clerks ...	1	30	30	...	..	...	...	...	1	..
Sheet Clerk ...	1	24	24	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
Clerks ...	2	20	40	...	..	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	476	7086	7116	40	55	..	59	64	301	175

Sent to.
C. P. T.
School,
Nasik

APPENDIX IV. (continued.)

Statement Showing the strength, cost, discipline and equcation of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1934-35

Description.	Number	Pay of grade	Monthly total expenditure	Panishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By Money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Body Guard.											
Do	2	25	50	..	.....	..	..	..	2	..	
Total..	2	25	50	..	.....	..	..	..	2	..	
Grand Total...	478	...	7'66	40	55	...	59	17	303	175	
								64-0-0			

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar year 1934-35

of persons sentenced		Imprisonment and fine		Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment										Accused transferred	Awaiting trial	Cases pending
Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping					Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
..	..	11	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	8	..	..	8	5	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	5	2
..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	4	23	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

**Statement Showing the number of cases sent up, number
State for the**

Description of offences	Number of cases			Number of cases disposed of during the last year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	Number	
	Balance from last year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment	
								Simple	Rigorous
Wrongful confinement secs. 341-344-348	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assaults secs. 353-354-356-357	1	2	3	5	3	7	...	...	...
Kidnapping and abduction secs. 363-369.	...	3	3	1	2	4	1	...	...
Theft secs. 379-82	7	39	46	58	43	69	43	3	10
Robbery secs. 392-393 394-397-398	...	4	4	10	3	5	2	...	...
Criminal breach of trust secs. 406-409	...	3	3	1	3	3	2	...	...
Receiving stolen property secs. 411-414	...	10	10	7	10	14	10	1	...
Cheating secs. 419-420	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Mischief secs. 428-439	...	5	5	5	4	12	6	...	...
House trespass secs. 447-462	...	2	2	2	2	7	1	...	...
Total ...	10	117	127	127	112	231	115	5	11

VII. (continued).

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar year 1934-35

of persons sentenced					. Terms of imprisonment													Accused transferred	Awaiting trial	Cases pending	
Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial														
Simple	Rigorous													Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years
..
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	17	10	..	43	19	..	..	15	9	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	4	..	10	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	51	43	..	115	82	2	..	21	12	2	8	16	5	..	1	7	..	..	..	32	15

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of Persons dealt with										Persons disposed of					Remarks.	Persons remaining at the end of the year		
			Brought to trial in 1934-35							Total			Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred				
	Remainning at the end of 1933-34	Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Received by transfer from another court	Past year	Present year												
(A) STIPENDIARY																					
District Magistrate	12	10	3	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	44	15	7	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	2
1st Class Magistrate																					
Himatnagar Bhiloda	105	114	10	37	36	144	1	..	..	..	226	228	88	96	22	..	..	22	..	..	22
Do Idar	111	105	56	16	54	194	..	..	..	..	278	325	67	121	12	1	69	55	..	..	55

Do Vadali...	52	68	17	60	24	44	...	...	...	90	145	13	71	43	...	1	17
1st Class Magistrate at Sabalpure & Bayed...	107	79	3	50	4	129	...	...	1	222	187	58	53	35	...	28	8
2nd Class Magistrate Pal...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
(B) HONOURARY																	
1st Class Magistrate	1	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2nd Class Magistrate	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Class "	51	...	15	...	10	28	...	...	94	100	147	147	99	5	...	1	7
Total...	443	440	104	164	164	551	1	...	95	974	105	268	448	122	1	99	113

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions of the criminal courts in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Tribunals.	Number of applications including those of the previous year	Number of persons and cases												Remarks.				
		Applica- tions rejected	Sentences				Proceed- ings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry & ordered		Pending					
			confirmed	Modified	Reversed													
						Persons									Cases	Persons	Cases	
																		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
Mehekma Khas...	6	7	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	
Sar Nyayadhish...	14	2	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	10	10	..
Dist. Magistrate	1	...	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...	21	9	6	9	...	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	14	7	..

APPENDIX X.

APPENDIX

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value
Sar Nyayadhish ...	16	16	37	49	53	65	37	39	16	26	70782
Himatnagar-Bhiloda Munsiff ...	11	14	233	224	244	238	239	217	14	21	39445
Idar Munsiff ...	35	23	428	367	463	390	440	363	23	28	80482
Sabalpur-Bayad Munsiff ...	9	3	127	97	136	100	133	103	3	...	12995
Vadali Do ...	10	12	237	147	247	159	235	146	12	13	12902
Total ...	81	68	1362	884	1143	952	1075	864	68	88	216606

X.

Disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the year						
Nature.			Amount.					Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration,	Remarks.
Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500. and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000							
...	544	11	16	7	10	5	...	4	3	32	49547	0-1-27		
6	213	5	119	85	17	3	...	37	127	27	26	40646	0-1-7	
7	355	5	201	120	31	15	...	86	215	55	6	79664	0-2-1	
...	96	1	64	28	3	2	...	19	4	20	57	13930	0-2-6	
1	144	2	92	55	...	...	...	46	64	34	2	13014	0-2-21	
14	813	57	417	304	58	30	5	188	414	139	123	196801	...	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work-Results of application for executions of decrees in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.			Application brought to the register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for Present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 month	
Sar Nyayadhis ...	1	6	14774	13	17	15316	17	23	30090	11	8	14323	6	15	15767	1	10			4	
Himatnagar																					
Philoda	35	115	14419	235	202	36033	270	317	50441	155	163	26982	115	154	23459	43	44			67	
Munsiff ...																					
Idar Do ...	205	44	70494	541	589	91849	746	1030	162243	305	459	68907	441	571	93435	103	269			199	

70	121	10263	34	41	46
274	391	28057	65	121	205
906	1252	170981	246	485	521

APPENDIX

Civil Work-Number and result of Appeals in the Civii

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Mahekma Khas	4	4	3	2	7	6	3	3	4	3	2017	158
Sar Nayayadhish	5	3	18	11	23	14	20	11	3	3	4712	165
Total...	9	7	21	13	30	20	23	14	7	6	9729	323

XII.

Suits in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

How disposed of										Average duration	
Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases re-manded for re-trial		Cases compromised and other wise disposed of			
Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-11-16	2-6-0
7	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	7	5	0-8-20	0-6-12
7	4	5	3	1	2	...	...	7	5	...	...

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Idar State during the year 1934-35

Stations.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.					Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of present year.	Total cost of Jails and prisons.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from past year	Admitted during present year	Total.		Past year.	Present year.					
				Past year	Present year							
Central Jail at Himatnagar...	1	60	79	139	139	49.6	57.9	65	5859-8-5	13.1		
Other Khalsa Jails (at Idar, Bhiloda, Sabalpur, Bayad and Vadali)	5	17	209	202	226	1.3	1.1	17	690-8-2	13.4		
Sardari Jails and Lock-ups:- (Chandarni, Kukadia and Soor).	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108-0-0	...	
Total...	9	77	288	341	365	50.9	59.0	82	6658-0-7	26.5		

APPENDIX XIV

APPENDIX

Registration of documents in the

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented									
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bounds.		Miscellaneous.	
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Idar	654	607	148	115	404	396	30	34	2	3	70	56

XIV.

Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year,	Present year.	
645	597	44967-2-0	270005-5-0	9	8	2	4	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of Registration in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Description	Number of deeds.	Past year.				Number of deeds.	Present year.				Remarks.
		Value of property		Fees realised.			Value of property		Fees realised,		
		Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.		Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A P.	
Mortgages...	175	74,518-8-0		581- 4-0		115	62,365-6-0		493-0-0		
Sale deeds...	376	2,22,931-8-0		1,456-12-0		397	205644-15-7		1,447-12-0		
Wills ...	29	...		141- 0-0		35	222-0-0		154-0-0		
Money bonds	2	...		1-12-0		3	1,443-0-0		4-0-0		
Miscellaneous	61	1,52,222-2-0		315- 4-0		57	330-0-3		232-4-0		
Total ...	643	4,49,672-2-0		2,496- 0-0		607	270005-5-7		2,331-0-0		

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the
Idar State during the year 1934-35. ,

Name.	Receipts.		Expenditure		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Himatnagar ...	4996	5399	11743	10044	
Idar ...	3715	3966	5662	4974	
Vadali ...	942	909	1452	1440	
Bhiloda ...	86	88	60	68	
Badoli ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9736	10362	18917	16518	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Station.	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935	August 1935	September 1935	Total.	Total 1934-35	Average of past five years	Remarks.
Himatnagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.56	12.0	1.27	7.68	22.33	42.13	34.0	
Idar	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.27	18.2	2.91	11.60	33.45	48.14	37.78	
Vadali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.0	1.96	15.45	2.56	5.85	26.37	45.78	32.56	
Bayad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.44	11.97	2.90	6.49	23.8	29.77	34.8	
Bhiloda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.61	13.8	2.4	10.24	26.27	47.30	38.90	
Meghraj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.80	12.5	3.33	7.12	25.30	36.10	33.77	
Khed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.44	15.82	3.89	5.98	28.15	50.24	35.26	
Raigadh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.83	14.62	1.55	18.20	38.20	36.50	40.37	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staple food-grains in the
Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Months.	Seers per rupee (80 tolas)						Remarks
	Wheat	Bajri	Maize	Pulses	Jawari	Rice	
October 1934 ...	15	15½	20	6¾	17½	8½	
November 1934 ...	15	17½	21¾	7¼	13½	8½	
December 1934 ...	14½	17	21¾	7½	17	9¼	
January 1935 ...	13½	16¾	20	7¼	18	2	
February 1935 ...	12¼	13¼	18½	7	16	8½	
March 1935 ...	13	14	19¼	6¾	16	8½	
April 1935 ...	14½	15	20	7½	16	8	
May 1935 ...	15	15¾	20¼	7¾	17	8½	
June 1935 ...	15½	16¼	20	7½	17	8¼	
July 1935 ...	14¾	16	20½	7	16¾	8¾	
August 1935 ...	14¾	16	22	7½	17	8½	
September 1935 ...	15½	15¾	21¾	7	16¾	7¾	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds			Local Funds			Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1	Additions and alterations in Palaces	60081	16305	76386	...	...	...
2	State Buildings							
A	Sir Pratap Infantry	...	270	270	...	...	...
B	Police Station	...	229	229	...	...	...
C	Schools	...	1256	1256	...	...	...
D	Central Jail at Himatnagar	...	88	88	...	...	...
E	Revenue Buildings	...	6	6	...	...	...
F	Customs Buildings	...	145	145	...	...	...
G	Judicial Buildings	...	196	196	...	...	...
H	Hospitals	...	1326	1326	...	...	...

I	Excise Buildings ...	...	2802	...	2802	...	...	...
J	Officers Quarters ...	...	9740	6910	16850	...	...	...
K	Himatnagar & district Buildings ...	...	20988	4540	25528	...	...	...
3	Idar Himatnagar Road ...	...	10691	11488	22179	...	...	...
4	Water Works & Electricity ...	...	...	34237	34237	...	...	...
5	Office Establishment ...	...	...	7026	7026	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	104302	84022	188324	...	...	...

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

State	Year	Horses and cattle.										Ploughs		Cart		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load Carrying		
Idar	1934-35	51141	63675	12725	31081	823	580	27963	2878	37762	18978	...	364	2860		

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement Showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Name of State	Country spirit		Opium		Bhang, Ganja & Charas		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Idar ...	225	178971	49	21678	50	8166	...	...	324	200755	

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and expenditure of the

No.	Heads of Receipts	Amount			Remarks
1	Land Revenues				
	A. Fixed ...	379856	11	3	
	B. Fluctuating ...	141511	13	10	
	C. Miscellaneous ...	33489	0	0	
	Total ...	554857	9	1	
2	Forest ...	11835	12	6	
3	Customs ...	264273	3	0	
4	Abkari ...	170910	14	4	
5	Opium & other intoxicating drugs ...	30681	0	9	
6	Quarry ...	11374	13	4	
7	Stamps ...	33262	7	6	
8	Judicial receipts ...	13401	1	11	
9	Jail's Do... ...	1115	9	9	
10	Registration receipts ...	2337	0	0	
11	Municipalities Do ...	10417	6	9	
12	Education ...	47862	6	3	
13	Local cess including Jagiri Local cess ...	42142	0	8	

XXII.

Idar State during the year 1934-35.

No.	Heads of Expenditure	Amount			Remarks
1	Tribute	3 339	15	2	
2	Other cash payments ...	24377	15	6	
3	Mahekma Khas	37362	5	3	
4	Daftar Khana	1154	14	9	
5	Revenue Department ...	49330	13	11	
6	Forest „ ...	4153	4	6	
7	Japti „ ...	4027	14	3	
8	Audit „ ...	1297	3	3	
9	Survey „ ...	6852	8	9	
10	Quarry „ ...	743	15	9	
11	Judicial „ ...	20570	7	3	
12	Jail „ ...	6550	0	7	
13	Treasury „ ...	10050	1	6	
14	Stamp „ ...	1085	4	3	
15	Customs „ ...	27702	12	6	
16	Excise „ ...	4311	12	7	
17	Opium „ ...	1357	7	0	
18	Postal „ ...	7803	15	9	
19	Motor „ ...	65658	10	3	
20	Meman Khana Dept. ...	11776	6	5	

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

No.	Heads of Receipt	Amount			Remark
14	Rekh, Ankda & other Haks from Jagirs under State Jurisdiction ...	98755	1	10	
15	Idar Khichdi Hak from State and Talukas beyo- nd State Jurisdiction ...	10593	14	4	
16	Interest	15076	6	0	
17	Tiko	28404	4	6*	*This item is inclu- sive of Rs. 6516-1-3 a/c remissions.
	Total ...	1347301	0	6	28601-12-4
18	Deposits	92067	10	4	
19	Advances... ..	908609	12	11*	*This item is inclu- sive of Rs. 25-1-11 a/c remissions.
	Total ...	1000677	7	3	
	Total Receipts ...	2347978	7	9	
	Opening balance ...	10047	12	1	
	Grand Total ...	2358026	3	10	

XXII. (Continued.)

Idar State during the year 1934-35.

No.	Heads of Expenditure	Amount			Remarks
X 21	Police Department ...	91136	1	9	
22	Village Police Dept. ...	3837	10	3	
X 23	Education „ ...	92994	8	6	
X 24	Medical „ ...	32257	7	1	
25	Vaccination „ ...	3189	12	0	
26	Gazette „ ...	986	0	3	
X 27	Domestic charges including Festivals etc. ...	505731	2	0	
28	Electric Department ...	13559	13	5	
29	Palace Dispensary ...	3159	13	9	
30	Faras Khana ...	6893	3	3	
31	Stables ...	5821	9	9	
32	Saddlery Department ...	786	4	0	
33	Silehkhana ...	822	13	0	
34	Body Guards ...	7310	0	0	
35	State Garden ...	15825	3	11	
X 36	Games & gardens at Himatnagar ...	6479	9	6	

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

No.	Heads of Receipts	Amount			Remarks

XXII. (Continued)

Idar State during the year 1934-35.

No.	Heads of Expenditure	Amount			Remarks.
37	Shikar Khana Dept. ...	3043	15	1	
38	Nagar Khana ...	618	9	9	
39	Mossar Khanna ...	679	10	0	
40	Personal Secretary Office ...	6786	3	6	
41	House Hold Comptroller Office ...	8806	10	0	
42	Municipalities ...	16517	15	2	
43	Sir Pratap Infantry ...	57588	3	6	
44	Agricultural Dept. ...	3710	6	10	
45	Pension & Gratuities Dept. ...	22826	7	0	
46	Public Works ...	188423	11	2	
47	Miscellaneous ...	93010	5	2	
	Total ...	1545210	14	9	
48	Past debts ...	20522	3	0	
49	Remission ...	6541	4	2	

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Amount.			Remarks.

XXII. (Continued)

dar State during the year 1934-35.

No	Amount.	Amount			Remarks
50	Deposits	60892	4	10	
51	Advances	724013	10	1	
	Total ...	811969	5	1	
	Total Expenditure ...	2357180	3	10	
	Closing balance ...	846	0	0	
	Grand Total ...	2358026	3	10	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1934-35.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Result of Indoor patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Himmatnagar Hospital ...	15588	406	253	127	15	11	23705- 6-1	189 2	
Idar Dispensary ...	10553	...	...	...	...	...	3179- 1-9	143.81	
Vadali Do ...	7787	...	...	...	...	..	2037- 8-3	84.56	
Bayad Do ...	4429	...	...	...	...	...	1745- 8-3	53 36	
Bhiloda Do ...	4188	...	...	...	...	...	1589-14-9	36.4	
Total ...	42545	409	253	127	15	11	32257- 7-1	505.179	

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistics of the Idar State during the year 1934-35

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the
Idar State during the year 1934-35

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primry	
1	1	High School ...	292	317	233	225	12525	...	...
12	14	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	1386	1755	1118	1167	...	15872	...	
1	1	Agriculture School	15	11	16	11	...	...	4451	
98	96	Primary Schools for Boys	4798	4144	3719	3246	...	...	27331	
11	11	Primary Schools for Girls	489	589	333	328	...	...	6303	
3	9	Aided Schools	794	483	700	310	...	...	2840	
40	50	Private Schools	836	1448	702	1064	...	...	...
6	5	Antyaj Schools	164	171	131	110	...	...	951	
178	188	Total...	8879	2918	6932	6461	12525	18872	41866	

Direct expenditure of Schools 73263
Indirect expenditure 19734

Total 92994

△

△



